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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,102—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	...	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	..
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 782 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Siracusa	3,500	Giuliano	15th Aug. 1910
Deo Baldaino	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. "
R. Rabattino	4,530	L. Mancini	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Aug. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. "
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Oct. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

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FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 5th Aug. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 4th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,113 tons, on Monday, 8th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pesni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 13th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

3rd August, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1910
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th " "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. "
SCINDIA	5166	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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Agents, Bombay.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Laing.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

From 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

THE NAPIER CAR

From £ 233 to £ 1712. Chasis value with Tyres.

"WHEN the authoritative history of the automobile is compiled, no production will loom larger in its pages than the NAPIER CAR. As a British production it unquestionably led the van in the motor industry, and its triumphs set the seal upon the British car for reliability, silence, speed and economy. Motor car manufacturers owe much to the firm of Napier, for when the foreign, and particularly French, builders sent forth their products on an all-conquering mission, Messrs. NAPIER were practically the only firm, with any pretensions, to enter the lists against them; and an admirable fight did they put up.

We have to travel back nearly a decade to find the Napier car's first successes, full marks, fastest time and a gold medal being awarded to it in 1901. Then in 1902 it sensationally won the great international event the Gordon-Bennett Cup. This victory created little less than consternation in the foreign camps, for till then British competition had been regarded as a negligible factor. But to show that reliability, as well as speed, was a feature of the Napier car. Mr. C. J. Glidden drove 5,125 miles through Europe, a feat that then, few manufacturers would have liked to submit their cars to.

From this time on, success followed success, every conceivable event connected with motoring being annexed, including all the best continental prizes and all the principal insular trophies.

In the growth of the motor industry, most of the accessories upon which impinge the efficiency of the engine become from time to time discarded; and it is the live manufacturer that hastens to avail himself of such devices as add to the economy and effectiveness of his product. In the present standardization of the Napier engine all the brainy conceptions and developments that time and usage have gestated, have been incorporated in the finished article. It is at times both irksome and inconvenient to alter a detail which, up to then, has met its purpose; for such alteration involves not only waste of time but expense also. A consideration of this character, however, has no weight with Messrs. Napier. If an iota of advance is exemplified by the utilization of any alteration, that alteration proceeds, even though expensive patterns have to be scrapped in the doing of it. Small wonder, then, that the Napier product occupies the pinnacle it does, in the engineering world. . . . .

I have no wish to labour the matter, but I must admit that with all my experience, obtained from an inspection of most of the up-to-date motor manufacturing establishments in England, I was never so impressed by one of them, as I was by my visit to Messrs. Napier's works at Acton. They are, indeed, one of England's assets; and a premier one at that. . . . .

I would also like to say that noiselessness which is such a noticeable feature of the Napier is obtained by running the gears in mesh for days together, upon a test bench, until they are absolutely sweet and silent, only then are they built up into the finished chassis. The latter is then in its turn subjected to stringent running tests, first on the works track and then on the road, loaded up in each case with weights to represent body and passengers."—"INDIAN AND EASTERN ENGINEER," March 1910.

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(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
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MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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REPAIRING WORKS,
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MACHINERY.

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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
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Liquid Fuel
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PLAGUE PREVENTION

DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS
CLAYTON SYSTEM

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC. ETC.

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of Rs. 15 Lakhs being the 2nd Instalment of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the Acquisition of Sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City, repayable 1st May, 1949.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loan.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1910. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4 Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed " Tenders for the 2nd Instalment of 15 Lakhs of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the acquisition of sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas: it must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 10th October 1910 during Bank Hours.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender into the Chief Accountant's Office.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal of the Loan on the 1st May 1949.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

Interest from the date of payment to the 31st October will be payable on the 1st November 1910, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the 10th October 1910, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1910.

THOROUGH Preparation by POSTAL TUITION for the London Matriculation and other Bar Preliminary Universities, in separate subjects such as English Language and Literature, Mathematics, &c. For terms, lists of successes, and testimonials, apply—

PRINCIPAL JOHN LONG, B. A. (late Lecturer in English, &c., at the Swansea Technical College).

PRESENT ADDRESS:—

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FOR CAPITALISTS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Land Owners or Capitalists. REQUIRED a large and commodious BUILDING to be constructed to suit a large Printing House. Must be in or very close to business locality in the Fort, Bombay. Long lease and reasonable terms.

Apply: CAPITALIST, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1910
Sixty years—Rs. 56,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M.
(Standard Time), on THURSDAY,
18th August, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 56 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan, the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 9 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 47 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 at multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1910. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power obtained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1910, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1910.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 27th JULY, 1910.

N. B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 26th August 1910, both days inclusive.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, on FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1910, at 3-15 P.M. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1910.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment as Directors of Mr. Kaikhosru, S. Nicholson and Mr. Ardeshir B. Paymaster, in place of Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, deceased, and Dr. Jijibhoy P. Nicholson, resigned, respectively.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 19th August, 1910, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st August, 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A 15 YEARS ESTABLISHED ENGLISH CHEMIST BUSINESS, on the Hills, with Soda Water, and Photography combined, together with Stock and Fittings and complete House-hold Furniture, TO BE SOLD as a going concern, owing to owner leaving India.

The Shop is very centrally situated, close to the Railway Station and in a very healthy locality. Any one taking it over would make an excellent thing of it.

Apply No. 1,170, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BEST AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT,
GUARANTEED SUCCESS, HANDSOME PROFITS.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st August, 1910.

The Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 2,50,000.

(With power to increase the same)

Divided into 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2 per Share with application; Rs. 3 per Share on allotment; Rs. 5 per Share one month after allotment. Rs. 5 per Share two months after allotment; in all Rs. 15 per Share; the balance of Rs. 10 per Share when called for. The Directors have, however, calculated that the balance will not be required for the work at present in hand.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Honorable Mr. GOCULDAS K. PAREKH, B.A., L.L.B., J.P., (Bombay).
KUMAR SHRI RAGHUNATHSINHJI VAKHATSINHJI, (Rajkumar of Lunawada).
RAO BAHADUR HARGOVINDAS D. KANTAWALA, (Diwan of Lunawada).
SHETH HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY, Esq., (Messrs. Thakersey Mulji & Co., Bombay).
SHETH LAXMIDAS GOCULDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Goculdas Dosa & Co., Bombay).
LALLUBHAI KALLIANJI DESAI, Esq., (Diwan of Sunth State)
SHETH GOCULDAS KHIMJI, Esq., (Mukadam of Hong Kong & Mercantile Banks).
RAO SAHEB BHAURAI RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Jagirdar of Godhra).
SHETH PUNAMCHAND GULABCHAND, Esq., (Nagarsheth of Lunawada).
CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI, Esq., (of Messrs. Bhudharji Someshwar & Co., Bankers, Lunawada and Bombay).
LAKSHMISHANKER M. DAVE, B. A., Esq., (Ex-Officio Director).

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:

Messrs. T. L. MILLER, WILSON and PEGG, (Manchester and Liverpool).

SHORT PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to establish MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The first service is intended to be on the Godhra Lunawada Road, in Panch-mahals.

2. Board of Directors consists of leading business men.

3. The work is conducted under expert European advise and supervision combined with economic native management.

4. The Editor of " Motor Traction," the leading paper of London, in matters relating to Mechanical Road Transport, considers the scheme " admirable" and sees nothing but success in it. Interested persons are referred to the issue of the 2nd July of " Motor Traction ".

5. The Bombay Government has patronized the scheme by consenting to make special expense on the Road for strengthening culverts and bridge and hand over the ordinary maintenance of the Road to the Company with an annual grant to meet the expense.

6. After allowing for all possible expenses including Depreciation, Agents' Commission, Directors' fees, &c., and providing a margin for unforeseen events, AT LEAST SEVENTEEN PER CENT. NETT PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED ON THE INVESTED CAPITAL.

7. There is no tiresome waiting for dividend as in other companies, as the work of the Company is already commenced and the actual work of carrying the Traffic, i.e., earning income will be commenced soon after the rainy season.

8. There are no risks and there is absolute safety of the concern. Because NO PETROL MOTORS ARE TO BE USED BUT STEAM ROAD TRAINS, which are proved the cheapest and most reliable means of Road locomotion, for the last fifty years. Because for profits, it has not to depend upon production and price of materials or the selling price of articles. Because contrary to a manufacturing concern such business begins to realize income from its very initiation.

Because the initial expense is very low compared to a Railway where immovable road, rails and stations, etc, have to be laid out at great expense. THE CAPITAL EXPENSE BEING LOW, PROFIT PERCENTAGE IS NECESSARILY HIGH.

For detailed prospectus, application form, and other information, apply at the following places:—

BOMBAY:—Head Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street.
BARODA:—Messrs. SHROFF and SONS, Mandvi Road.
AHMEDABAD:—The Branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited.
RAJKOT:—Agents of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED AT OTHER PLACES.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up)....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS...........................£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of " THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
" 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee ....WARWICK MAJOR,

TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday), at 9-30.
WARWICK MAJOR'S COMEDY CO.
MEYER FORSTER'S World-famous Play,
" OLD HEIDELBERG,"
From the St. James' Theatre, London.
FULL CHOIR
of Bombay Amateurs, who have kindly volunteered their services for the
STUDENT SCENES.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY),
The Screamingly Funny Farce, " JANE," from the Comedy Theatre, London.
GEORGIE CORLASS AS JANE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY NIGHT
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—Here I am and here I shall stay.
2.—In search of Oblivion.
3.—The Tenesse or the American Zouaves.
4.—A visit of our country cousins.
5.—Paul gives his last bachelor's party.
6.—A lesson by the sea.
7.—A tempestuous adventure.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR CONCERT,
SATURDAY NEXT,
AUGUST 6th, at 9-15 p. m.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Taj Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite to the Old Police Courts, few pieces of surplus furniture, etc., belonging to R. J. Tata, Esq. and others, consisting of Englishmade sideboard, chairs, cabinets, old Indian carved furniture, such as sofas, chairs, tables, inlaid mother-of-pearl chairs, old Chinese and Indian curiosities, etc. Also teakwood and blackwood well made furniture, such as a set of large dining table, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and sideboard, revolving office table, book cases, new designed double bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble-topped dressing, washhand tables, teapoys, hat-stand, pianola and pianola rollers, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 4th August.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fern House, (1st Floor), Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Co. office, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner-waggon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, pier, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, side and corner cabinets, book and hat-stands, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes and hanging presses, cheval glass, chest of drawers, Singer's sewing machine, partition screen, marble-topped tables and teapoys, palm-stand, jardinniers, glass-ware, crockery ware, best platedware, table and hanging lamps, fancy table ornaments, cooking stove, etc., the property of Mrs. C. Konohett and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY next, the 6th day of August, 1910, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kuvar House, 2nd floor, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba Tram Terminus, the valuable teak and black-wood household furniture, consisting of drawingroom set, lined with silk tapestry, Singapore cane furniture, easy chairs, dining table, sideboard, cabinets, flower vases, tapestry carpets, one sweet-toned square piano by Schudmayer and Soshne, Stuttgart, Singer's hand and foot sowing machines, bedroom furniture, such as double and single iron bedstead, chest of drawers, single and double door mirror almiras, dressing and washhand tables, towel-horses, racks, cooking utensils, k. o. stove and other household sundries, the property of J. Venning, Esq., proceeding to England, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Tailors, Merchants and Gentlemen.

AUCTION SALE of Pieces of superior Black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannel, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Paper Currency Office, and opposite the Bombay Club, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tothill Sharp & Co., a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods, received per s. s. " City of Manchester," comprising:—

Fancy checked Vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super-venetians, black and blue venetian and cork screw coatings, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill, serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, fancy herring bone worsteds, white striped serge and cricket flannels, etc., of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and will be on view two days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR KALA CHOWKI, OUT OF FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the following property by Public Auction at the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Gamnaji Khusalji and Co, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the Mortgagor, Moulvi Syed Mahomed Khairuddin Kadri, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of March, 1906.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or one chawl standing thereon, situate at Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 767, New No. 12753 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other properties of the Mortgagor under F. Ward Nos. 7663 (1), 7663 (1) and Street Nos. 418-433, and is bounded on the East by a foot-path and beyond that by the said Parel Road, on the West by the Mortgagor's other chawl, and beyond that by the property of Tribhowandas Varjivandas, on the North by the property belonging to a mosque, and on the South by the property of Seth Damjibhoy Laxmichand Jain Dharam Stanaln.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1910.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known " Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—2nd and 3rd FLOORS, RUBY HOUSE, just close to Tram and Train, Colaba, open to 4 sides, with 3 beds, drawing, dining and godown.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc, and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of " Bombay Gazette " Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of " Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply " Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply " Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—" Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the " Bombay Gazette " Office.

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BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)...........................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...........................Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
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Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property known as "Gool Mansions" at Mayo Road, on the Esplanade.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, the one half equal share of the deceased Abdoola Sacoorbhoy, in the undermentioned immoveable property, on the premises, by order and under instructions of Messrs. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy and Joosub Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the order of this Honourable Court, on the 15th day of January, 1909, in Suit No. 23 of 1909.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Mayo Road, on the Esplanade, in the City and Island, and sub-registration district of Bombay, which has been computed to contain as to the portions thereof being garden land 801·33 square yards or thereabouts, and as to the remainder thereof being building land 1397 square yards or thereabouts, making a total area of 2198·33 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall be deemed to contain those quantities be the same more or less), and which is bounded on the north by the said Mayo Road, on the east by Plot No. 14, Wellington Lines, on the south by vacant land vested in the Board laid out as a central garden space, and on the West by Plot No. 12 of the said Wellington Lines, No. 9562, and which said piece of land forms portion of the lands vested in the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9562 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1301 (13), Street No. 34, together with the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon and which are known as " Gool Mansions."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of landed Properties at Worli, Koliwada.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Toolsiram Sakharam Sonawani and on account of Augustine Pascol Kini and Bastiao Augustino Kini the following properties:—

Firstly.—All that meiety or equal half portion of piece or parcel of Fazindari land and ground, together with its messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon situate, lying and being at Worli Koliwada, without the Fort and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which half piece containing by admeasurement 172 4/9 square yards or thereabouts assesed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 456, Street No. 16, which piece of land form portion of land registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3220 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Cleaveland Road, Worli, on or towards the West by Fazindari land, on or towards the North by half portion belonging to Domingos Ignus and on or towards the South by Fazindari ground.

Secondly.—All that or piece of Fazindari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worli, Koliwada, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 478, Street No. 37, which piece of land forms portion of land registered under the New Survey No. 3225, 3226 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Cleaveland Road, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by a gully, and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Solicitors, at their office, No. 53, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD, DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., Insolvents, the following jewellery consisting of a large quantity of gold ornaments, diamond bootees, rings, vadas, lose tamana, googri, pearl ornaments, such as valuable pearl necklaces of 5 and 2 strings, pearl bangles, pearl bracelets, pearl vank, pearl chain, pearl raifuls, etc., etc., too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Quantity of Brass and Copper Utensils.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Thacker Parpia Perdhan and under the order of the High Court, made in Suit No. 882 of 1908, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 12th August, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (if not privately disposed of before that date):—

A large quantity of brass and copper utensils.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Princess Street (Carnac Road), Scheme No. II, Mandvi Koliwada, Scheme No. VIII and Sandhurst Road, East Scheme No. III.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Plots on Princess Street, Carnac Road, No. 100, 105A., 105B., and 120.

The Sale of the above plots will take place on Plot No. 107, opposite Crawford Market and behind Lalji Mansing.

Plot on Mandvi Koliwada, to be sold on the same day at 5 p. m., on the site, Nos. 18, 19, 13, 14, 30 and 29.

The sale will take place on Plot No. 11

Plot on Sandhurst Road, East, to be sold on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. on the site, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 20.

The Sale will take place on Plot No. 16.

The areas of all the above plots will be given hereafter.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanis also be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at Poona known as "Recorda Hall" and "Bunder Salema" on the North of Ruby Hall, on the Band Cross Road, near Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet's Bungalow.

On SUNDAY, the 11th September next, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable, bungalows with outhouses and stables.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the 2 bungalows known as "Recorda Hall" and Bunder Salema," and together with the out-houses, stables, kitchen, etc., situate on the North of "Ruby Hall" on the Band Cross Road, near Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet's bungalow, both containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 8 goontas (Recorda Hall 5 acres and 6 goontas and Bunder Salema 2 acres and 6 goontas) or thereabouts and are registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under Survey No. 122 and 123, Plot No. 1 and under Municipal No. 125 and 135.

The "Recorda Hall" has one large hall and one dining room, 6 bedrooms, verandah all round and out-houses, stables and kitchen.

The "Bunder Salema" has one sitting and one dining room, 2 bedrooms, and verandah on the river side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1910.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 1.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 1,000
Do. Last year	... .
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 3,000
Do. Exports to Continent	... 17,000

Futures at New York .... Oct. 13·68+8 / Do at New York .... Dec. 13·58+8 — Advanced on bull support and short covering and limited offerings.

Spot Cotton at New York	... 15·20—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3-4+1-8
Demand Bills	... 4 85 3-8+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars	... 53 1-4 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 5-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans	... Oct. 13·45+3
Do. at New Orleans	... Dec. 13·39+3

Liverpool and London markets closed.

BOMBAY, August 2.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. and demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	... 1-3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Oct.
" 6 m/s Ready	... 1s. 4 2-32d
Francs 3 m/s	... 169 1-2
Marks 3 m/s	... 138
60 d/s. Hongkong	... 131 1/2
" Shanghai	... 176 1-2
" Japan	... 150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is quiet to-day. The rates opened at Rs. 96-8 ready at Rs. 96-5 forward and has closed at Rs. 96-7 and Rs. 96-4 respectively, at which rates there were sellers at the close.

BULLION.

There being a Bank Holiday yesterday, the London market, was closed and New York remained unchanged at 53 1-4.

Locally the silver market was easier. Stocks are rather heavier and demand being poor, sellers are free; hence prices declined by two annas. Forwards opened at Rs. 72-2-0 and declined to Rs. 72 at the close.

The gold market remained unchanged and very little business is passing.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakiretti	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	1	0
National Bank	24	2	3
Chartered Bank	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	5	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	2	0
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	1	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	1	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	13	0
117 Penny Ready	71	12	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	1	0
Second do	71	15	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed and Rapeseed.—Steady.
Wheat and Poppyseed.—Easier.
Mowraseed and Castorseed.—Quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 11 10
Linseed, Small	" 11 6
Linseed, Brown	" 12 3
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	" 6 9 0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 3 0
Yellow do.	" 6 15 0
Do. Gujarat	" 6 12 0
Brown Katni	" 7 8 0
Poppyseed	" 9 14 0
Castorseed	" 41
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 33 to 35
Hard Red	" 32 to 34
Yellow	" 38 to 42
Khandwa	" 47 to 51
Bajara Karachi	" 27 to 28
Jeowar	" 21 to 24
Gram	" 21 to 24
Gingellyseed—	
Minbara	" 50 to 51
Brown Jubbulpore	" 45 to 46
Brown Meggi	" 48 to 50
Kabra	" 44 to 48
Black Kutni	" 43 to 44
Yellow Hinganghat	" 50 to 54
Rai Khandesh—	
Mowraseed...	" 7 3-16
Groundnuts	" 44
Cottonseed	" 25 to 27
Maize	" 18 to 19
Myrabollams	" 18 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 31st July:—

Wheat	18,729 cwts
Linseed	9,744 "
Rapeseed	6,532 "
Gingellyseed	35 "
Poppyseed	3,291 "
Groundnuts	134 "
Castorseed	3,991 "
Rice	852 "
Myrabollams	1,831 "
Cottonseed	12,058 "
Mowraseed	8,477 "
Gram	861 "
Joowar	23 "
Maize	...... "

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,800 and advanced to Rs. 2,807 1-2, again declined to Rs. 2,770, but at the close were quoted at Rs 2,790.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,512 1-2
Bank of India	66 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	53
Bank of Burma	119
Eastern Bank	74-8

MILLS.

Phoenix	83 1-2
David	391 1-4
Currimbhoy	1,050
Framji Petits	1,680
Kohinoor	690
Maneckji Petit...	2,872 1-2
Standard	1,090
Colaba	1,150
Khattau Makanji Mill...	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	252
Badam Pile & Co	98
Bombay Flour Mill	995
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	298 3-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15 3-4
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	167

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	603 X. D.
Tapti-Valley	472 1-2 C. D.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market was closed on Monday, and New York was 5 points down and futures 8 and 8 up. The tone of the local market was firm and exporters and mills buying freely, the price advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The opener advised 7 to 9 points up which toned up the local market. Demand for new Broach being brisk, price advanced by Rs. 2. Price for new Broach opened at Rs. 298, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 300.

200	Japan T. Co.	Karanja	284
200	Japan T. Co.	Khandesh	255
300	Finley Mills	Mundra	300
100	Finley Mills	Wadhan	294
100	Volkart Bros	Wardha	278
200	Elphinstone Mills	Khandesh	260
100	Elphinstone Mills	Wardha	272
200	Assur Mills	Multan	275
200	Assur Mills	Khandesh	268
200	Swan Mills	Hingoli	285
100	Y. Cotton & Co.	Khandesh	260

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	272
" F Good	260
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	288
" F Good	276
Sind Punjab Fine	288
" F Good	276
Khandesh Fine	286
" F Good	276
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	297
" F Good	287
Akola Khangaum Fine	295
" F Good	285
Amraoti Fine	295
" F Good	285
Yeotmal Fine	301
" F Good	291
Nagpore Fine	301
" F Good	293
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	303
" F Good	299
Methia Fine	309
" F Good	275
Broach Gin Fine	321
" F Good	311
Sawginned Good	312
Coompta Ginned	313
Westerns H. G.	293
Do M G	299
FUTURES.	
Broach Good	300
Bengal F G	230

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 31st July:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	......
Central India...	......
Barsi and Nagur	......
Berar	......
Central Provinces	......
Oomras...	......
Dholera	......
Broach...	......
Coompta and Dharwar	......
Westerns	......
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	......
Bengal Rajputana	20
Sind	......
Persian	......
Other Sorts	......
American	......
Total ...	20 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	1,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Aug.—Sept	7·63 + 7
Sept.—Oct.	7·32 + 7
Oct.—Nov.	7·17 + 8
Nov.—Dec.	7·08 + 9
Dec.—Jan.	7·06 + 9
Jan.—Feb.	7·05 + 9
Feb.—Mar.	7·05 + 9
Mar.—Apl.	7·05 + 9
Apl.—May	7·05 N.P.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	12 6	13 0
Dunkirk	12 6	13 0
Havre	13 6	15 0
Hull	11 6	......
Liverpool	10 6	11 0
Marseilles	10 6	11 0
Genoa	12 6	13 6
London	......	......
Hamburg	13 6	14 0
Trieste	12 0	13 0
Venice	12 0	13 0
Open Ports	Sept.	12 6
	Oct.	13 0
	Nov.	13 6
	Dec.	14 0
	Jan.-June.	14 0

The market is steady.

COALS.

Jharia, July 31.

Railway freight for Bombay Rs. 11-4 per ton.

	Rs.	as.	ps.	
Steam Coal	3	0	0	Per ton into wagon at Colliery siding.
Steam Rubble	2	8	0	
B. B. Rubble	2	4	0	
Soft Coke	3	4	0	
Hard Coke	8	0	0	
Smithy Coal	3	0	0	
Dust Coal	2	4	0	
Slack Coal	2	0	0	

The above rates are for immediate delivery and demand seems good. There is decidedly better feeling for the new season.

METALS.

We quote:—		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 53 0
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28	,,43 4 to 43 6
		35 42 49	,,43 8 to 43 10
		56	,,43 0
Tin Ingots.			,, 40 4
Spelter	S M M M J G		,, 17 12
Georgshutte			......
Copper Ingots	K S		,, 47 2
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8. 10. 12, 14 6-8		......
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10-12		......
	10-12 14-16		......

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, August 1.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	...	2,122	1,011
1 Bag	...	...	1,500
3 Boxes	...	795	24,026

Importers.	Vessel.	From
J H E Obadiah	Egypt	Alexandria
B Castoorchand & Co	do	Marseilles
Sundry Importers	do	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 30th and 31st July, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	46	54,247
B. B. & C. I. Railway	67	78,531

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—20,600 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 8,000 cwt wheat 5,000 cwt jowaree and 23,829 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1812 cwt myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co; 967 cwt oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann; 181 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales wool; H Callianji 181 bales wool, S J Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3,000 cwt cottonseed T Memraj 2,240 cwt cottonseed, 1,500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—13,000 cwt wheat, 5,000 cwt castorseed and 1,999 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 684 cwt cashewnuts, 50 cwt senna leaves and 196 cwt dilseed, R Jeewandass and Co; 200 dillseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GALSGOW.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts mussoor and 21,829 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—551 cwts skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, Mody and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kalibia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.
Afghanistan s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—110 bales cotton and 830 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 13,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—49 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Arcadia s—100 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—July 23, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Major G J Davis, 22nd Punjabis, of a son.

SUMNER—July 20, at Bijnor, United Provinces, the wife of Captain F W Sumner, I M S, of a son.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—July 11, at Landour, after a brief illness, Clara Geddes Williamson, of the A.P. Mission, at Jhansi.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 10-20m., 9-57a.; Low water, 3-8m.; 4-21a.
Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Warwick Major's Comedy Company, "Old Heidelberg," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph. "A lesson by the Sea," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim; "It is dangerous to do more things than one at a time."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 22nd instant. which left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

POPULAR CONCERT.—On Saturday next a "Popular" Concert will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, at 9-15 p.m. Admission, As. 8.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., presiding. The Board accepted the offer of Mr. V. K. Savlekar for plots Nos. 102 and 105 in Princess Street at Rs. 185 per square yard.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD WOMAN.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of an old Hindu woman stated to be a hundred years old. She was tired of life suffering from illness for the last three years. Her body was found floating in a well. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MILL STRIKE.—On Monday afternoon about 280 men of the weaving department of the Sun Mill struck work. About a hundred men of the mule and ring frame department followed suit. Yesterday also the men collected near the Mill premises but did not resume work. Their grievance is that their wages are very low.

REPORTED THEFT.—Miss Karaka, of Marine Lines, has reported to the police that on the 31st ultimo at 10·30 p.m. she left her jewellery in a box, to wit, a brooch, a gold watch, a chain, a pair of pearl earings, and a muff chain of 570 pearls of the collective value of Rs. 1,295. A Hindu maid servant, who was recently employed, has disappeared since.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M. A., will expound Gatha Spentomad Chap. IV (Yasna L), verse 3. Thereafter, Mr. D. M. Madan, M.A., LL.B., will read a paper on "The personality of Zarathushtra and the nature of his mission." All interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion.

THE WORLD'S MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.—Mr. A. C. Harte (National Secretary for Indian Y. M. C. A.) will speak on the "Edinburgh Conference" at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Friday, August 5th, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Harte has attended the Edinburgh and other European Conferences and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 5th. The Hon'ble Mr. H. B. E. Procter will preside.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "C. A. A." having gone further into details, and having given since the average on which his estimate of the mill consumption is based, may I be permitted to say that I cannot agree with him in this finding? To take the average of a number of ordinary years and to base on that an estimate for an exceptional year does not appear to me to be correct. A number of the mills were closed in October and others were not in full working until December, consequently the proportion of the mill consumption for the seven months, October to April, would be less than in a normal year. The proportion of 58 per cent, taken by "C. A. A." is therefore, I think, excessive, and 55 per cent. would be nearer the mark. On this calculation "C.A.A.'s," figures of 550,000 bales odd for the seven months would mean practically 1,000,000 bales of 400lbs. for the year. Add 2 per cent. for difference in weight (i.e. 392lbs. per bale) and 5 per cent. extra wastage and the total becomes 1,071,000 bales.

The following figures of the mill consumption, for the last four years, are taken from the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bales
1906	1,072,000
1907	1,141,000
1908	1,115,000
1909	1,079,000
Total Bales	4,407,000

or an average annual consumption of 1,102,000 bales. Deduct 7 per cent. for reduced consumption this year, roughly 77,000 bales, 1,025,000. To this should be added 5 per cent. for extra wastage, making the total estimate on these figures 1,076,000 bales.

It may interest "C. A. A." to know that an estimate of the unsold stock of cotton in Bombay on 31st July, made by a leading export firm here, was 190,000 bales.—Yours, etc.,

P. M.

Bombay, August 2.

MORALS OF BOOKS.

Indictment of Women Writers.

SEVERAL newspaper editors, publishers, and journalists took part in a sitting on July 15 on the Public Morals Conference at Caxton Hall, when the problem of dealing with harmful literature came up for discussion.

Mr. Henry W. Keay (president Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland) said they would never get unanimity as to what books were improper and what were not. He did not wish to be ungallant, but he could assure them that the books written by women were far the worse, and the ladies were far more eager to obtain these books than the men.

Mr. John Murray, the famous bookseller, of Albemarle-street, agreed that unanimity was hard to bring about. Publishers might agree to bar one book, but they would disagree about another. He was convinced that to review a book and say it was an abominable book which ought not to be on anyone's table did nothing but harm, and he suggested that reviewers should ignore such books altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. A. Aitken representing the Home Office, said that it was impossible for the police to deal with books on the border-land. The Home Office would be glad, however, if newsagents and booksellers would inform them of any objectionable books which came under their notice. He was sure there had been a great increase in London in the production and sale of objectionable periodicals. A few years ago they were only seen in the back streets, but now they were sold all over London.

A resolution was adopted proposing that a deputation to the Home Secretary should be arranged for the purpose of urging the strengthening and simplifying of the law against the publication of whatever was likely to injure public modesty or morals.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE RAICING SUITS.

Smith vs "G. K."

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson resumed the hearing of the racing suits—Tricumdass Gordhandass vs J. C. Smith and J. C. Smith vs. Gordhandass Khatav—which his Lordship is trying jointly.

For Smith appeared Mr. W. C. J. Shortt with Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company; the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. J. B. Kanes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for Tricumdass and Gordhandass.

Smith was further cross-examined by Mr. Jardine in respect of the "tum-tum" and "phaeton" he had purchased at Calcutta. Witness was next cross-examined in respect of the monies alleged to have been lent to him by Gordhandass. Witness said that on the strength of the promissory note he received Rs. 3,000 only. He never told Gordhandass' manager Harivallabh to credit the other Rs. 3,000 to the betting account of Gordhandass. He betted with Gordhandass because the latter objected to his betting with bookmakers as that would spoil his market. Gordhandass did not object to his betting against any horse other than his. In nearly every case where he laid bets, Gordhandass gave him less odds than he (Gordandass) got. In spite of that witness betted though Gordhandass, because Gordhandass told him that it would be better for him and that he (Gordhandass) would give him better odds in future. The betting account was satisfactorily settled at Poona. At times, in Poona he betted directly in races in which Gordhandas had a horse running. He had not told about that to Gordhandass as there was no necessity of doing so as he belted after the horses had gone to the post. Bookmakers' records might show that. On the 29th March witness had conversation with Gordhandass who told him that he would have to dispense with his services. Witness asked reasons for that when Gordhandass said he was not disposed to give any reason. He did not say that he was dissatisfied with the witness. On the contrary he said he was satisfied with witness' abilities. Witness denied having ever spoken disrespectfully of Gordhandass to Marshall.

Witness was then shown certain accounts. He said that was the first time he saw those accounts. He had never seen them before. He and Harivallabh did not sit together and make up those accounts. He never discussed the accounts with Harivallabh.

Witness was then cross-examined in respect of accounts in detail.

Witness then said he never quarrelled with Evans. Sometimes he did criticise Evans' work but he always went on well with him.

Witness was than re-examined by Mr. Shortt, and in course of this examination he made explanations about certain answers he had given in cross-examination.

Mr. Shortt here closed his case.

Mr. Jardine then opened the case on behalf of his clients and gave the Court the particulars of his case. The case is proceeding.

THE NARIELWALLA APPEAL.

Certificate Granted.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey renewed his application in the Narielwalla appeal.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Company appeared for the petitioner Muncher shaw.

Mr. Bahadurji said that he had no objection to change the title of the appeal if their Lordships thought it necessary to do so. His submission was that it was not necessary.

His Lordship the Chief Justice observed that as objection had been taken, it would be better to amend the title.

The rule obtained by Mr. Bahadurji was then made absolute subject to the necessary amendment and the certificate to appeal to the Privy Council granted. Costs to be costs in the Privy Council appeal.

Mr. Bahadurji then mentioned to his Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor that in the Appeal Court judgment it was stated that the point of assent was not agreed before the Court. He stated that he had argued the point, but on a remark made by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, he wanted to argue the point of acquiescence which was a still stronger point.

After going through his notes of argument, Mr. Justice Batchelor said he did not think he would be justified in adding any note to what he had said in his judgment.

EFFECTS OF NEW LIMITATION ACT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the Hope Mills Company, Limited, against the order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod who had dismissed their application for setting aside an ex parte decree obtained by Vithaldass Pranjiwandass.

Mr. S. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the appellants; the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Ranchhordass was for the respondent.

The facts of this appeal have already been reported.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the Court agreed with the learned Judge below that the summons was not duly served on the Company, but it was contended on behalf of the respondents that the application was not in time. The learned Judge had held that the present application was governed by the New Limitation Act and was, therefore, time-barred. On the other hand it was contended that the Company's position was saved by section 6 of the General Clauses Act. After citing many English and Indian cases, their Lordships held that the application was barred by limitation and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Dawar disposed of the following among other short causes.

SUIT AGAINST AGA FARUKSHA.

In the suit filed by Nanabhoy J. Daruwalla against Aga Faruksha Aga Akbarsha, the plaintiff appeared in person, the defendant did not appear. This was a suit on a promissory note for Rs. 2,000. The plaintiff had received Rs. 200 in cash and Rs. 150 in respect of a rifle which the defendant had given as security to the plaintiff. The defendant had become an insolvent.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount less the sum of Rs. 350 with interest and costs.

SUIT ON A BOND.

In the suit filed by Mandgopal Chauratan, a firm against Surajmal Bakarmal and another Mr. Weldon instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Gandhy and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants did not appear. This was a suit on a bond for Rs. 6,500 which was signed by the first defendant in Bombay and the second defendant at Udaipur.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

SUIT AGAINST AN EXECUTRIX.

In the suit filed by Messrs. Aldridge Salman and Co., Limited, against Umarbai executrix of the late Jetha Ramji. Mr. Bomanji Jamsetji Wadia, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Mulla for the defendant. Mr. Wadia said that during the years 1906 and 1909 the defendant consigned certain goods to Europe for sale, and the plaintiff had advanced money thereupon. There was now due to the plaintiffs Rs. 4,100.

Mr. Mulla had no objection to the decree being passed.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

IT might be remembered that a short time ago the suit filed by Pirojshaw Nusserwanji Patel against his wife Soonabai Framroze Pantbanki for dissolution of marriage on the ground of her misconduct with Sorabji M. Metha which was heard in camera came to a termination before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar and eleven delegates. On that occasion a consent decree for judicial separation upon certain terms had been taken.

The plaintiff has now obtained a rule from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar against Soonabai calling upon her to show cause why the suit should not be restored to the file on the ground that Soonabai has not carried out the terms of consent.

The rule has been served on the other side and will come up for arguments on the 9th instant.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Sequel to Auction Sale.

AT the Small Causes Court, Kazi Esmail Kazi Mahomed Porebundri has sued Multani Girdharidas before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, for the recovery of 951 zincos or Rs. 1,902, their value. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, was for the plaintiff; while Mr. R. K. Dadachanji and Mr. Mahavaker, pleaders, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff stated that last February he purchased at an auction sale held by the order of the defendant printing machines, types and a lot of goods represented in the notification of sale as 1,100 zincos or thereabouts, of Greatmen blocks, etc., for the sum of Rs. 2.900. He afterwards found that instead of 1,100 there were only 49 zincos. It was contended for the defence that the figure 1,100 applied to zincos as well as to blocks. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

HOUSE-TRESPASS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. the Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Dada Mahomed was charged by Inspector Lewis with house-trespass with intent to commit theft. It appeared from the evidence that Mahomed Jaffer, residing on the ground floor of a house on Sandhurst Road, was asleep in his room yesterday morning with the door of the room ajar when he felt a jerk, and on opening his eyes, saw the accused feeling the pocket of his coat. The accused tried to run away, but was seized by the complainant and made over to a policeman. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had been to the place as the complainant who was a Hakim, had engaged him to clean bottles in his dispensary. The accused was convicted, and as there were six previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VITHALWADI MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jagjivan Devchand, who was arrested some days ago in connection with the murder of a Hindu woman, named Jamnabai, in Vithalwadi, was again placed by Superintendent Priestley before the Court. Superintendent Priestley applied for a further remand of seven days as he said the accused showed signs of insanity and he wanted to send the accused to the Police Surgeon for observation. His Worship granted the application and remanded the accused till the 9th instant.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 2.

The depression off the Orissa Coast has developed into a cyclonic storm, and has caused rough seas with moderately heavy rain in its neighbourhood. The monsoon has weakened in the North of North-East India, and strengthened in the Central parts of the country and the North-West. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Southern half of Bengal, the United Provinces, East and the North Punjab, Central India, the East of the Central Provinces, Konkan, and the North Madras Coast and fairly general in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the extreme South of the Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, five inches; Bassein, three; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Silchar, two; Sibsagar, one and a half; Allahabad, two; Cawnpore and Meerut, one; Mainpuri, four; Chakrata, three; Rawalpindi two; Mount Abu, three; Rajkot, six; Ahmedabad and Nowgong, one; Saugor and Jagdalpur, two; Raipur, Mercara and Vizagapatam, one and a half; and Gopalpur, three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in South-West Bengal and Central India West, and a decrease in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	39·96	34·80	34·60	32·24
Tuesday, 2nd August	0·30	0·40	0·28	0·16
Total	40·26	35·20	34·88	32·40
Same date last year	62·11	58·21	67·26	48·09

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL August 2.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill	In. cts. 0·78	In. cts. 38·41	In. cts. 45·12	In. cts. 59·99

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 30th July 1910:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	23	51	Wadhwan	......	
Panjoo	29	21	Dabhoe	39	48
Vaiturana	24	32	Sevalia	28	1
Palghur	25	53	Godhra	35	13
Gholwad	18	26	Patri	6	22
Daman	37	85	Limkhera	34	6
Bulsar	32	23	Dohad	21	90
Nausari	24	51	Amargarh	20	93
Surat	24	36	Rutlam	19	98
Kim	26	44	Nagda	15	87
Broach	29	98	Rajpardi	32	25
Baroda	31	51	Bardoli	29	64
Mehmadabad	20	14	Nandbar	23	5
Ahmedabad	13	27	Nardana	16	74
Viramgam	7	77	Virar	...	..

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1·95" of rain, Delhi 0·12" and Sirsa 0·10". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi, and generally in defect at the other stations: night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Allahabad has had 1·87," Cawnpur 1·19", Mainpuri 3·65", Agra 0·29" and Jhansi 0·74". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner report 0·17" of rain and Jaipur 0·52." Skies are clear in upper Sind, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in defect during the day in Rajputana, and in excess both during the day at night at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ahmedabad has had 1·24," Surat 0·73," Rajkot 5·88" and Veraval 0·65." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 2·08" of rain, Raipur 1·40" and Chanda 0·10." Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·16", Ratnagiri 0·53", Mormugao 0·17" and Karwar 0·61". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·36" of rain, Aurangabad 0·24" and Hyderabad 0·28". Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—There has been a large decrease in the rainfall in the Peninsula, comparatively-light rain only having fallen in the Konkan and the adjacent parts of Malabar. General rain has fallen in the extreme north, United Provinces, southern half of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local rain in the east Central Provinces. Light rain has fallen in north Rajputana and the south-east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. A few showers may occur in the Punjab and the Deccan.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (1st Aug.)	96·6	86·6	...	...
Jask	94·8	84·8	...	...
Muskat (1st Aug.)	89·3	82·1	...	...
Multan	109·8	84·0	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	97·9	70·4	1·95	12·88
Lahore	93·9	81·2	...	6·73
Sirsa	86·3	78·6	0·10	4·06
Ambala	81·5	78·0	0·02	11·49
Delhi	90·7	78·2	0·12	7·77
Agra	86·5	78·0	0·29	8·24
Mainpuri	91·3	75·0	3·65	8·93
Jhansi	92·5	72·5	0·74	9·98
Cawnpore	91·2	73·5	1·19	10·26
Allahabad	95·1	76·0	1·87	9·93
Jacobabad	112·1	87·8	...	2·00
Karachi	86·0	78·0	...	10·43
Ajmer	84·9	78·2	0·04	9·63
Jaipur	95·2	75·1	0·52	4·62
Kotah	85·0	79·1	...	12·52
Bhuj	92·6	78·5	0·01	14·56
Dwarka	...	...	...	...
Veraval	81·6	77·8	0·65	10·68
Rajkot	91·1	75·5	5·88	23·34
Bhavnagar Para	89·1	77·5	0·07	17·09
Surat	84·1	75·6	0·73	26·84
Ahmedabad	91·6	77·2	1·24	15·72
Deesa	88·3	77·9	...	13·79
Neemuch	83·0	73·8	0·05	16·31
Indore	83·5	73·1	0·09	16·73
Jubbulpore	86·8	75·3	...	16·55
Saugor	90·6	73·5	2·08	13·66
Hoshangabad	87·1	75·9	...	20·71
Khandwa	88·2	76·1	0·04	14·23
Akola	85·2	74·1	...	16·36
Amraoti	82·8	73·8	...	18·20
Nagpur	85·6	76·8	...	28·08
Chanda	89·5	77·0	0·10	18·86
Raipur	88·2	74·6	1·40	24·31
Bombay	81·9	77·4	0·16	32·40
Ratnagiri	84·3	75·9	0·53	49·28
Mormugao	84·0	75·7	0·17	59·96
Karwar	82·3	74·5	0·61	81·45
Malegaon	84·4	73·1	0·02	15·20
Ahamednagar	80·4	70·0	...	16·08
Poona	80·0	71·3	0·03	12·01
Sholapur	83·3	71·9	...	8·49
Bijapur	86·7	70·2	...	5·62
Belgaum	74·3	66·6	0·36	18·74
Aurangabad	82·2	70·2	0·24	13·75
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	73·7	0·06	17·53
Hyderabad	81·8	71·7	0·28	10·19
Mangalore	83·8	70·3	0·23	67·69
Calicut	86·3	75·6	0·09	48·37
Cochin	84·2	78·3	0·01	53·58
Colombo	86·0	75·0	0·01	12·11
Masulipatam	86·3	76·7	0·06	15·92
Bellary	90·5	74·3	...	4·90
Cuddapah	92·2	77·1	..	10·19
Madras	89·5	79·5	...	9·83
Bangalore	78·8	64·8	...	12·77
Coimbatore	87·4	72·8	...	3·12
Trichinopoly	96·1	78·3	...	5·39
Negapatam	85·0	80·2	...	8·50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd August was 29·660 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WARWICK MAJOR COMEDY COMPANY.

"Liberty Hall."

IN a piece of a rather different character to those which had preceded it the Warwick Major Comedy Company gave another successful performance at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, last evening. The play, "Liberty Hall," is described as a comedy drama by Mr. R. C. Carton. The play was not without some dull moments, but it gave several members of the Company opportunities for clear and clever characterisation to which they did full justice. Its story is a simple, if rather fanciful, one. It deals with two sisters, the daughters of a baronet, who, left unprovided for at their father's death, go to live with an old man, a relative of their mother's at a second-hand bookseller's shop in Bloombury. The play describes the discomforts of their new existence and their unsuccessful struggles to improve their lot until a mysterious Mr. Owen who has inhabited the "second floor back" becomes engaged to the eldest sister and turning out to be the heir of the dead baronet, restores them to the surroundings to which they had been used. Mr. R. Stephenson gave an interesting sketch of old Todman, the bookseller, a rather amusing although pathetic and lovable figure. Miss Lilian Lloyd did well in the small part of Robert, Todman's shop-boy, and Miss Minnie Rayner was very amusing in the character of a domineering grumbling "Slavey," Mr. Kenneth Brampton, Miss Maud Drewry and Miss Nina Osborne were all three good as Mr. Owen and the two sisters.

To-night Mr. Warwick Major's brilliant Company will present Meyer Forster's great play, "Old Heidelberg," which was played with enormous success for over two years at the St. James's Theatre, London. Mr. Major has been successful in obtaining the assistance of a number of well-known local amateurs to sing in the student scenes, and lovers of music should not miss this opportunity of witnessing a performance abounding in interest from the rise to the fall of the curtain.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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As a Gargle
As a Nasal Douche
For Nose Bleed
For Wounds and Cuts
For Burns and Scalds
For Boils, Abscesses, Etc.
For Ivy Poisoning
For Ear Ache
For "Pink Eye," Styes Etc.
After Shaving
For the Complexion
For Pimples, Blackheads, Etc.
For Chapped Hands and Face
For Sunburn
For Body Odors
For Manicuring
For Mosquito and Insect Bites
For Bee Stings
To Remove Bandages that Stick
Full directions for each use will accompany the trial bottle. Be sure and mention this store and send the postal request today.
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Kalbadevi,
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Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.,
Bombay, No. 2.

EUQUININE.
(Tasteless Quinine)
FOR
Infants & Invalids.
ONCE TRIED - - - ALWAYS USED.
NO BITTER - - - TASTE!
Obtainable from all Chemists.
Wholesale Agents:
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES 'FULLER'
"FULLER" Accumulators, Batteries, High Speed Trembler, non-Trembler Coils, Dry Cells as supplied to the British Post Office, National Telephone Co., and various Railway Companies, England.
"FULLER" Sealed DRY CELLS (Patent applied for) especially designed for hot climates.
"FULLER" Charging Set, Charge your own Accumulator at home with Ease, Efficiency and Economy. "My accumulators have never been running so well as since I have used this battery."—Max Pemberton. Other unsolicited Testimonials from all quarters of the globe. Simplicity Itself! AUTOMATIC IN ACTION AND ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
YOU CONNECT THE ACCUMULATOR AT NIGHT.

IT IS FULLY CHARGED IN THE MORNING.
BICHROMATE PASTE, ZINCS, CARBONS, MERCURY AND ALL OTHER RENEWALS.
Insist on "FULLER" and "FULLER" the British make, and refuse all substitutes.
Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY.
Church Gate St., and 5 Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY.

What is the Use?
What is the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when a few minutes' rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief Neuralgia, headache, all kinds of aches and pains are cured by Little's Oriental Balm. It can't fail it never has failed. It has brought relief to thousands of sufferers who have "tried everything" and lost all hope.
Mr. A. Rice, 45, Lispenard Street, New York, writes:—"I have been a sufferer for years with facial neuralgia and racking pains in my head. I tried everything I could think of, and had the best medical advice but all to no purpose. Hearing of Little's Oriental Balm I purchased a bottle. It cleared my face and head of the severest headache and neuralgia in 20 minutes. The remedy will always be my constant travelling companion."
Sold at Re. 1. per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Sal Hepatica
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
BEYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 1st August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shuter	H M S
H M S Perseus	Comdr Beaty Powell	H M S
R I M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I M
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr J Marsack	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus	Condr Tayl r	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 2.

Ariel	2208	Race	W & A Graham & Co
Bodric	1613	Jones	
Braziliana	2429	Snowdon Captain	
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowno	3155	Falls	W&A Graham & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Ferozi	2029	Johnstone	B & P S N & Co
Felician	27 5	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Glenchening	3067	Craig	W & A Graham & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Islami	1604	Green	B & P S N & Co
Kola	510	Morrison	M M & Co
Sajmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison & Co
Narani	2870	Clingan	T Morrison & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Clan Macpherson	3041	Macpherson	Chittagong	10 8	James Finlay & Co
D&E Uriana	3383	Carey	Java	4 8	M M & Co
F Abydos	1939	Smailes	N F	N F	G Cassam
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Persian Gulf	6 8	B & P S N & Co
H Moshtari	1109	Watson	Zanzibar	10 8	B & P S N & Co
K Kanzler	1865	Ulrich	Durban	3 8	A Strandis & Co
M Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Shanghai	3-8	P & O S N Co
O Rahmani	1872	Coats	Jeddah	10 8	B & P S N & Co
P Silverdale	2440	McLeod	Hull	7-8	W & A Graham & Co
Q Nonsuch	2414	Weston	Hull	7-8	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4080	Hamilton	Liverpool	11 8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kalibia	3149	Stewart	Dunkirk	4-8	W & A Graham & Co
5 Afghanistan	2849	Bliult	Havre	9 8	M M & Co
7 Trifels	3920	Vollers	Hamburg	11-8	W & A Graham & Co
9 Egypt	4163	Summers	London	13 8	P & O S N Co
16 Waroonga	1609	Chappell	Busreh	8 8	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	2 8	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	5 8	M M & Co

M W D D

Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutta	5 8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Narani	Clingan	Ca'cutta, July 3
	Waroonga	Chappell	Buschra, July 21

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool, etc.
„ Dumbea for Marseilles.
„ Moshtari for Zanzibar.
„ Waroonga for Persian Gulf.
„ Narani for Calcutta.
„ Virawa for Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 3rd August.

582. Parade.—Wednesday 3rd instant.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7 a.m.

583. Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday at the Cathedral High School commencing Thursday 4th August 1910.

584. Lecture.—Lecture for H. C. Officers at Headquarters on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. commencing Tuesday 5th instant.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1905 pages 106 to 111 and 137 to 144.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	……	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd August 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey …	1	4	43 p. m.	7	29
Teheran …	2	2	10 p. m.	0	35
Suez ……	2	1	30 p m.	1	1

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Bushire reports Ahwaz line down Mohammerah side (22-7-10).

Bushire reports Borajoon line to Ahwaz right (28-7-10).

A REMARKABLE railway engine with saloon attached has just made a very successful run from Glasgow to Gartsherrie, on the Caledonian and North British Railways. The locomotive is unique and consists of three separate parts—a steam turbine, a dynamo for generating electricity and electric motors for the actual driving. The boiler is fixed at one end of the engine, which is a very long one. The generator is situated in the centre and consists of a steam turbine working at 3,000 revolutions per minute directly coupled to a dynamo which supplies the electric current to four motors. These motors give direct drive to four sets of heavy driving wheels. The nominal power of the locomotive is one thousand horse and considerable economy in fuel is anticipated. All the advantages of an electric engine are obtained without recourse to external wires and it can, therefore, travel over any lines.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 3rd August 1910.

THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

NEITHER Free Trade countries nor those which have long enjoyed the privilege of imposing tariffs on foreign imports seem able to attain the ideal they all desire of supplying cheap food to their people. We have on several occasions drawn attention to the subject as it concerns India and it is interesting to find that America, as well as India and many European countries, suffer in the same way. America, robust and progressive America as she undoubtedly is, attracting hopeful emigrants from all nations when they desire a new field with a far horizon for their energies, does not appear to be one whit better off than old-fashioned Free Trade Britain or than ourselves in India. has swarms of millionaires, simple and multi, and to them, of course, the cost of their breakfast-table or dinner menu, is of no consequence. But what of the dear food that keeps together the souls and bodies of the millions—without the aires—whose labour builds up the wealth of the princes of industry? The price is steadily rising, not falling. The needs of the poor household are few, not above a dozen all told, but these very dozen commodities are daily becoming more difficult of attainment. Mr. A. F. S. Cleverly gives, in the *Contemporary Review*, a comparative statement of the cost of the chief items that make up the housekeeping of an ordinary workman. Since 1900, when duties were not very high, the prices of beef, pork, cheese, flour and kerosene rose, and by 1910 nearly all had doubled themselves. Butter jumped from 25 cents to 40 per pound, sugar from 5 to 7 cents, lard from 14 cents to 19. Bread is the same price per loaf, but then the loaf is one-third smaller, and thus actually 33 per cent. dearer. The people do not like this state of affairs, nor do they quietly accept the situation. In many parts of the poorer sections of New York they find they cannot afford to buy fresh meat, and early in April in a district largely occupied by Hebrews and Italians, the women broke into butchers' shops, wild at the to them impossible price asked for meat, they poured kerosene oil over all the store of it they could reach. This lawless proceeding indicates the despair of those to whom the enhanced rate meant hard privation, if not actual starvation. A huge dining-room corporation, having a better command of the situation, and controlling about 250 establishments in New York, recently announced to its clients that all meat meals would be raised five cents, and even warned its dismayed customers that if the prices of provisions continued to advance so must the charge for their meals.

This sort of thing whets the appetite of the people for a free food policy, and there can be little doubt that Americans, excepting, of course, millionaires, members of the wheat and oil rings, or of the beef combine, are working for a Bill to permit free entry of food of all kind from abroad. The kings of the wheat pit, Trust magnates whose idea of enjoyment is to fly over to Europe and lavishly spend the wealth high tariffs have put in their pockets, will not get much tender consideration from the United States Legislature once it is really moved to provide reasonably cheap food for the people. The New York City authorities are not losing sight of the question. A Committee of Inquiry into the congestion of the population elicited the disturbing fact that 443,000 heads of families in that great town are unable to support their households in decency owing to the high cost of the absolute necessaries of life. An inquiry into the methods of the "Milk Trust" whose manipulations raised abnormally the price of butter is hard at work collecting evidence from farmers, railroad officials and dairymen in regard to its workings. A suggestion has been made for a revision of the tariff touching dairy products, and Congress will be asked to admit Canadian cream free. A Bill to allow butter free into the States was drafted and confided to a Special Committee where it died a quiet death, supposed to be strangled by conflicting and powerful interests.

There is a rumour, not quite credited by Mr. Cleverly, that the Standard Oil Company have discovered a process by which "the best creamery butter" can be made from kerosene, as a by-product, needless to say. Another article, not so necessary to general comfort, that is under the ban of a high tariff is woollen cloth. Those persons, in the United States who, whether from sentimental or economic reasons, want to wear foreign woollen clothes, have to pay a duty of 44 cents per pound on the wool woven into the cloth and 60 per cent "ad valorem" besides. These charges at once double the cost of the cloth. It is admitted that even with this spur to the manufacture of American woollen stuffs they still leave so much to be desired in quality that English cloth is in high demand. If the Wool Trust is so powerful as to be able to ensure the continuance of a high import tariff, it surely might direct its energies to improving the quality of its own goods. A task that should not be beyond the capacity of American manufacturers or of the sheep farmers of the States. Americans accomplish marvellous feats of industry, they put wit as well as energy into their trading, take a lofty and practical view of military and naval affairs, manufacture steel on an unprecedented scale, do not blink at carrying railroads over the most perilous ground and erect buildings to which the Tower of Babel would be but an ant-hill. It should not be beyond their powers to raise the standard of their woollen industry to a higher level, nor should the promotion of a cheap food supply for the workers who build up the strength of the Commonwealth, offer insuperable difficulties to the supple minds of Congress legislators. They have their own unrivalled and inexhaustible resources to call up, or they can abolish the import tariff that keeps the price of food above the reach of the poorer wage-earner.

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THE COST OF COMMISSIONS. WHAT may have been the cost of the Indian Decentralisation Commission we have yet to learn, but we imagine it will rank with the greatest of recent years. The enormous expense involved in some of these great inquiries has just been the subject of investigation by a Home Office Departmental Committee. As a result of that investigation it has been shown that four large Commissions, whose inquiries have been concluded in recent years, have spent £17,758 in printing alone, this sum being represented by 16,542 pages of printed matter. Receipts from sales of the report have amounted to only £3,386. The cost of four larger Commissions which have not yet concluded their labours—one of which has been sitting since 1898, and another since 1901—has for printing already amounted to £17,854, represented by 16,539 pages, while the receipts from sales have totalled £3,780. One of these bodies has issued thirteen volumes, and thirty more are in preparation, which will make the quantity of printed matter issued by it far exceed that issued by any previous Royal Commission. Another Commission has published 416 maps, charts, and diagrams of the most elaborate kind, the printing of which cost over £2,000. The Committee is of opinion that a summary of the evidence is all that need be reproduced in most cases and that all copy should be carefully edited by the Stationery Office before it is sent in to be printed. Other proposals for reducing the expenditure of these Commissions include suggestions that oral evidence, the cost of recording which sometimes amounts to fifty pounds per day, should be curtailed as much as possible; that "special investigators" should be appointed only when the anticipated results cannot be obtained in a more economical manner; and that personal visitations by Commissioners to places at home and abroad should be restricted. It was suggested to the Committee that a permanent secretary of Royal Commissions should be appointed, with a nucleus staff to be expanded as required, but they do not recommend this change. They are, however, of opinion that considerable economy might be effected in the subordinate staff, and among other suggestions they propose the creation of a staff of salaried shorthand writers to be allocated for Royal Commission work. Some of these recommendations are sound and will probably be acted upon; but generally speaking it would appear that to restrict the operations of Commissions will be to impair their efficiency. Unless Commissioners visit the scenes of their inquiries and see for themselves the local requirements, their investigations can have little value. Imagine, for example, the worth of the report of the Decentralisation Commission if their operations had been conducted in England.

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JAMKHANDI. THE Chief of the small State of Jamkhandi in the Belgaum District returned to his State towards the close of last year after having made an extended tour in Europe and the British Isles, and this appears from the administration report to have been about the most important event which the State experienced during the year 1909-10. Beyond a decrease of expenditure in nearly every State department which seems mainly to be due to general measures of economy, the year was in most respects normal. The State revenue showed a slight increase of about Rs. 5,000; however, the reduced expenditure caused a considerable rise in the closing balance of the year, which now standing at over Rs. 700,000, showed an increase of over Rs. 100,000. The total area of land under cultivation showed a slight increase, but speaking generally there was a poor rainfall, and crops were sparse. Cotton is the staple crop of the State and the outturn varied from four to six annas in the rupee in some districts, to twelve or fourteen in others. However, the ill-effects of the shortage of rain were greatly mitigated by the unusually high prices of cotton "For a poor outturn," the report states "the cultivator obtained a rich return in the market this year, and he was thus able without much difficulty to make provision for the public as well as private demands. His agricultural stock increased and the occasions to part with his landed property by sale decreased. So the year on the whole was a fair one to the agriculturist. The rise in the rates of wages and the scarcity of labour indicate that the labouring classes fared better than last year. The marriage season mended the condition of the weaving and trading classes." It is proposed to establish a small experimental farm at Jamkhandi, and experiments on a small scale were made on a selected field to grow Broach, Khandesh and American cotton. The report says that though the short rainfall caused only a small outturn to be realised, the varieties used seemed to be suited to the land. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the experiments are being persevered with during the present year, as cotton being the principal crop, it is highly important that it should be improved as much as possible. There was an increased expenditure on Public Works during the year and also some increase on Education. Five new schools were opened and the number of children under instruction has advanced by 672 to 5,471. The State was fortunately entirely free from plague during the year, but a severe epidemic of cholera was responsible for 445 deaths, and a total increase of nearly 800, the remainder of which is not accounted for in the report, brought the total number to 2,702, equivalent to a rate of 25·6.

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THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA. SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, through Messrs. Macmillan and Co., has issued a second edition of his well-known volume "The Protected Princes of India." In so doing, he has changed the title to one he considers of more neutral tint, viz., "The Native States of India. No part of the complicated task entrusted to the British Government in this country, he observes in a prefatory note to the new edition, demands more patience, and tact, than that of securing the co-operation of the Native States in promoting the moral and material welfare of the Indian Empire. The Ruling Chiefs, observes Sir William, are sensitive and conservative. They take a deep interest in the controversies to which such phrases as suzerainty, subordinate alliance, independence and dependence have given rise; and they realise that the general adoption of any title may give countenance to views which through the force of public opinion may direct the future conduct of the British authorities towards them. And Sir William is right, also prudent, in altering the title of his book, having that fact in view. Sir William tells us he has attempted to delineate the outline of British intercourse with States which he regards as semi-sovereign, but there is no object to be gained by pinning his colours to the outside of the volume. In his first edition he explains he hoped that the indisputable fact of protection would give rise to no misconception or protest, but the phrase was taken by more than one reviewer as a text for a sermon of warning to Ruling Chiefs that they "must keep pace with the rulers of British India," a warning that in some cases, at all events, was simply futile. There are some, by the way, who would make the pace for us and some who set us a good example, but there is no need to specify here. Suffice it to say, that the book before us, has been revised and brought up to date.

THE Bombay Government yesterday issued the following Press note :—The Governor in Council has decided to transfer the control of the Bombay Veterinary College from the Director of Public Instruction to the Director of Agriculture. Correspondence regarding the College will in future be dealt with in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

THE Prince of Arcot will be prevented from attending the next meeting of the Viceroy's Council as he is down with a severe attack of influenza.

MR. E. G. Colvin has arrived at Indore from Simla and is the guest of Colonel Daly. The Nawab of Jaora and the Rajas of Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam, Sitaman, Sailana, Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Barwani are also on a farewell visit to Colonel Daly.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, Revenue Member, will leave Simla on the 18th of August on the following tour :—Nagpur 23rd August, Poona 25th and Lyallpur 30th. On the 31st, Mr. Carlyle will visit the head works of the Chenab canal at Khanki, returning to Simla on the 1st of September.

AT New York recently the Metropolitan Steamship pier, six floats and several barges were destroyed by fire. The damage caused has been estimated at £500,000.

A CLOUD-BURST in Kentucky recently damaged the tobacco, corn, and wheat crops as well as the live-stock in three countries to the extent of £400,000.

THE management of the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium at Davos Platz, in Switzerland, has received an anonymous gift of £25,000.

THE German High Seas Fleet of thirty battleships and cruisers and fifty torpedo-boats has left Keil for a month's practice cruise in Norwegian waters.

IT is rumoured that the trustees of the National Gallery have unanimously accepted Israels' picture "The Shipwrecked Fisherman," for which 4,600 guineas was paid recently.

MR. HENRY STONE, who is believed to be the only surviving member of the band of the East India Company's army, has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday at Belvedere.

THE Chilian Government is erecting a wireless telegraphic station on Juan Fernandez Island, 420 miles west of Valparaiso.

THE South African Union Government has decided to devote £500,000 to establishing a teaching University at De Groote Schuur near Capetown.

THE succession of serious accidents which have recently befallen heroes of the conquest of the air has inspired a movement among the most prominent members of the French Aero Club and well-known philanthropists interested in airmanship for the foundation of a hospital for airmen. It is also proposed to open a fund whereby a sufficient sum may be collected to provide pension for life for airmen who have been disabled as the result of accidents. Several eminent surgeons have already declared their willingness to give their services.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

Premiers at Loggerheads.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, JULY 19.

A STATEMENT made by the Minister for External Affairs yesterday clearly discloses the offensive attitude which the premiers of New South Wales and Queensland are adopting towards the Federal Government. Mr. Batchelor said:—"In April last the Colonial Office asked the High Commissioner for information as to the prospects of employment in Australia of soldiers proceeding from India on discharge from the army. Sir George Reid suggested to the Secretary of State that this Government might supply the information direct to the Indian Government or to the Secretary of State for India, and forwarded the request to the Department for External Affairs. The State Premiers were asked to furnish this Government with the information. The Premier of Victoria has promised to furnish particulars as early as possible. The Premier of Queensland, on 15th June, and the Premier of New South Wales, on 24th, replied that their Agents-General were being instructed to furnish the Colonial Office with information on the subject. On 17th June a circular was sent to the Premiers, asking them to supply to this Government each week a statement as to the openings for agricultural employment, land available for settlement, conditions of the labour market, and other matters, to enable the High Commissioner to frame advertisements, press paragraphs, &c. The Premier of Victoria has officially directed that this be done. The Premier of New South Wales has replied that he proposes to instruct the Agent-General for that State to continue to supply the information to the High Commissioner." "That shows," Mr. Batchelor added," the way in which some of the Premiers of the States endeavour to meet the department compared with the attitude of other Premiers."

FINANCIAL RELATIONS BILL.

The following is the text of the Financial Relations Bill :—"From and after the 31st December, 1910, section 87 of the Constitution shall cease to have effect so far as it affects the power of the Commonwealth to apply any portion of Customs and Excise towards its expenditure, and so far as it affected the payment, of any balance by the Commonwealth to the several States taken over by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth shall, during a period of ten years, beginning on the first day of July, 1910, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, pay to each State by monthly instalments or apply to the payment of interest on debts of the States taken over by the Commonwealth an annual sum amounting to 25s. per head of the number of the people of the State, provided that in the year ending the 30th day of June, 1911, the Commonwealth may deduct from the amounts payable in pursuance of this section the amounts set out in the schedule. The Commonwealth shall, during the period of ten years beginning on the 1st day of July, 1910, pay to the State of Western Australia, by monthly instalments an annual sum which in the first year shall be £250,000 and in each successive year shall be progressively diminished by the sum of £10,000. One-half of the amount of the payments so made shall be debited to all the States, including the State Western Australia, in proportion to the number of their people, and any sum so debited to a State may be deducted by the Commonwealth from any amount payable to the State in pursuance of this Act. In addition to the payments referred to in section 4 of this Act, the Treasurer shall pay to the several States, in proportion to the number of their people, all the surplus revenue, if any, in his hands at the close of each financial year. Where in this Act reference is made in relation to any payment or debit to the number of the people of a State, the reference shall be deemed to be to the number of the people of the State as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician as at the 31st day of December in the financial year in respect of which the payment or debit is to be made." The Schedule reads. Amounts to be deducted from payments to the States in the financial year ending 30th June, 1911 :—New South Wales, £178,973; Victoria, £148,092; Queensland, £63,788; South Australia, £30,529; Western Australia, £20,113; Tasmania, £13,505; total, £450,000.

COMMONWEALTH NOTE ISSUE.

The finishing touches are being put by the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) to the Commonwealth Note Issue Bill, and possibly he may introduce it tomorrow. The principal point on which Parliament and the public are still awaiting specific information is as to how far the Treasurer will be at liberty to apply the funds accruing from the note issue to meeting Federal commitments. When the margin has been fixed so as to preclude the 25 per cent. gold reserve from being broken by redemptions, it will be found that as a matter of practise about two-thirds of the value of the notes in circulation will be available for investment or for such other use as the Bill may allow. Mr. Fisher to-day quoted section 4 of the Queensland Act, which reads :—"The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, issue and apply any sum or sums of money arising from any such Treasury notes to any service authorised to be defrayed out of consolidated revenue or out of loans authorised by Parliament." "I do not say that I shall strictly adhere to that," said Mr. Fisher. "I say that it has stood the test of time." Mr Fisher was very guarded in his answers to questions, but from what he would say it seems likely that the note funds will be placed, roughly, in the same position as the trust funds, but will be made more easily accessible to the Treasurer for temporary use. He stated expressly that no continuing liability to trust funds would be created by the use of the note funds to tide the Treasury over a temporary difficulty. It was not the intention of himself or his collegues to treat these funds in any way similar to the consolidated revenue. There would be no debit balance which would be smothered up or allowed to run on in the way that had obtained in the past in some of the States.

FEDERAL CAPITAL SITE.

Senator Stewart, one of the Queensland representatives, who is on a visit to Sydney, stated yesterday that he was opposed to the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal capital, and was determined to upset it if he could. "I favour the Dalgety site," he said, and "justify my determination to throw over the selected site at this stage by saying that Yass-Canberra is wanting in everything which a Federal capital requires. New South Wales would not grant the territorry for the Dalgety site because if did not suit the Sydney commercial fraternity. There has been so much intriguing and backing and filling over the selection of the capital site that the position now is most unsatisfactory. There is a growing feeling among the Federal members that a referendum of the electors should be taken as to whether the selected site is satisfactory or not. If not, the Federal Parliament can proceed to select another, and, in my opinion, it has the right to annex the necessary territory because New South Wales agreed to the terms of the Federation, which said that the Federal Parliament should choose the capital site in New South Wales, but not within 100 miles of Sydney. My objections to Yass-Canberra are many. First, it has no port which the Federal Government could own, and I think a port should be part and parcel of the Federal territory. The land at the proposed site is infertile—it is the worst corner in New South Wales—and this will debar the Federal Government making the suggested experiment in land nationalisation. The greatest defect is want of sufficient water—I do not mean for mere household purposes, but to carry out the great industrial undertakings which will most certainly be undertaken in the Federal capital by the Government. There is a great hurry to settle in the Federal capital. I do not agree with the proposal to use temporary buildings because everything would be in a muddle and no one would be satisfied and the expense would be enormous. The final settlement of the Federal capital is so important as regards fitness that I would not agree to hurry the matter. I would sooner support an amendment of constitution to allow the Federal Parliament to remove to Sydney for, say, ten years, which I think is an eminently fair proposition

THE GREAT WHITE SCOURGE.

The general treatment of consumptives was incidentally referred to at a meeting of the Melbourne Board of Public Health by the chairman (Dr. Ham) when dealing with a movement instituted in Sydney to inaugurate a campaign on national lines against consumption. The formation of national societies and associations for the study of consumption, he said, was no new thing, but to propose that a national fund should be raised and handed over to an irresponsible body (however earnest and well meaning) was certainly a new departure. Even if the Commonwealth authorities had the power to take up such a movement, he doubted whether they would get any nearer to an efficient responsible central organisation with sufficient funds and power to direct affairs and control the efforts of State authorities. The State of Victoria had already done much to fight the great white scourge, and the Government proposed to do still more. In New South Wales practically little had been done outside the work of its State Health department. Did the so-called National Association really imagine that the Government and municipal powers of Victoria were anxious to hand over the management of the sanatoria already established in this State to the control of some irresponsible body in Sydney or that moneys which might well be spent in future in still further preventing consumption amongst our own people were to be made available in order that other States might erect such institutions or takes such preventive measures? It would be time enough to talk of a simultaneous attack upon the dread disease when other States could show that they had done, or proposed to do, what Victoria had already done or was about to do. The public press nowadays, continued the chairman, was considered the great educator of the masses, and perhaps the public press could reach these people in a way no speech, lecture or pamphlet could do. There was no royal road to the cure of consumption, but pure, fresh air and simple methods of breathing would do much for the person prone to the disease, either by hereditary disposition, unhealthy environment or sedentary occupation. How few persons even realised that their lungs were made to breathe with, and required exercise as much as any other organ of the body. The lungs was an organ by far the most commonly affected by tuberculosis, and it was infected by inhalation of the tubercle bacili in the dried sputum of some previous case. Destroy all the sputa of consumptives, isolate each dangerous case with proper accommodation, disinfect houses or rooms after occupancy by consumptives, and they would go a long way to stamp consumption out of Australia.

VACCINATION.

In view of the proposal to introduce in the State Parliament a measure to repeal the compulsory vaccination law, the chairman of Melbourne Board of Public Health relieved himself of a few forceful observations on the subject of vaccination. A most striking instance of the value of vaccination was that of the recent quarantining of the Otway. Not one of the passengers successfully vaccinated contracted small-pox; those who had died had not been successfully vaccinated. People, however, did not listen to such facts, but they listen to any fanatic who might come along making statements and inferences that were entirely unwarrantable. Anyone who said that vaccination was not a protection against small-pox, opposed the whole scientific and medical opinion of the world. It would be a good thing, he thought, if a photograph, such as he produced, showing the horrible sight presented by a small-pox patient who had not been vaccinated, contrasted with one who had, were sent to each member of the State Parliament. Dr. Carolin stated that he had sent framed copies of such photograph to each of the municipalities he represented, and suggested that they should be sent to all municipalities.

POTATO BLIGHT.

The Irish potato blight which now ravages four small areas in Victoria is the subject of interesting experiments being conducted by Mr. D. M'Alpine, Government Vegetable Pathologist. By heating infected potatoes to 120 deg. Fahr., Mr. M'Alpine destroys all trace of the disease. This is easily done. The potatoes can be placed in a large factory or mill oven, and the germs of the blight soon die. The question to be solved is whether the potatoes put through this process can be used successfully as seed. Mr. M'Alpine has heated a large number of potatoes to various temperatures between 120 and 160 deg., and he has planted these in large pots in his laboratory. If they show good growth during the next fortnight—and Mr. M'Alpine is confident they will—the crops in the infected area will all be saved and used for seed for the next sowing in clean ground. This will mean a large financial saving to growers, and Mr. M'Alpine is prepared to assist in securing it by visiting the areas and superintending the heating work.

FACTORIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The report of the Department of Labour submitted to Parliament shows an increase in the number of factories and factory employes during the year, and that child labour is not increasing. There has been a marked reduction in the overtime worked. At no time since the act came into force, says this report, was the large number of factories in better condition than at the close of 1909. The number of factories in the metropolitan. Newcastle Broken Hill, Hartley, Goulburn and Albury districts at the close of the year was 4,219, employing 50,500 male and 23,942 female workers. There were 3,396 factories in the metropolitan districts with 42,872 male and 22,330 female employes. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year showed an increase of 254 factories and 3,877 employes. Of the total number of work people 4,413, or only 68 per cent. were under 16 years of age and 6,878 or 13·1 per cent between the ages of 16 and 18. There were 2,104 or 4·8 per cent of the total number of male employes who were under 16 years of age and 4,221 or 9·6 per cent between 16 and 18 while 2,309 or nearly 10 per cent of the female employes were under 16 and 4,477 or 20 per cent. between 16 and 18. Much difficulty is still experienced in obtaining boy and girl labour in many factories, although fairly liberal wages are offered. There is every reason to believe that many strong lads between 15 and 20 years are securing employment throughout the country with farmers and settlers

GOVERNMENT STUD FARMS.

After exhaustive enquiry, which has proceeded since Labour was previously in office, the Federal Government have decided to establish stud farms for horse-breeding purposes in several Australian centres. It is probable that a large area of Crown land will be secured in the Northern Territory, and here the main station will be established. Other stations will be located in Western Australia and in some suitable area in one of the eastern States.

The Prime Minister says now that compulsory military service was to be inaugurated a large number of horses would be required for the troops, and a few would be wanted for the Postal Department. Reports from experts showed that it would cost considerably less to breed horses on Commonwealth-owned stud farms than to continue the higher system, which had never proved satisfactory. The Minister of Defence will arrange the details of the scheme, so that a forward movement may be made immediately the vote that will be placed on the Estimates is passed by both Houses.

MILITARY VACANCIES.

No fewer than 1,285 applications have reached the Defence Department for the 200 vacancies for non-commissioned officers in the Commonwealth military forces. Of these 300 have not seen military service. The men will be medically examined and subjected to an educational tests in their own States. Thus to total number will be greatly reduced. The applicants are distributed among the various States as follow :—Victoria, 440; New South Wales, 345; Queensland, 240; Western Australia, 100; Tasmania, 100; and South Australia, 60. Those candidates who have had three years' service in the Commonwealth forces will be given preference.

FOOD EXPORT.

Serious statements concerning the conditions prevailing in the food export trades of the State have been made to the Minister of Agriculture by a deputation representing the small exporters and growers. It is stated that a practice exists by which a few large export firms are allowed by the shipping companies to reserve almost the whole of the shipping space available during the season, with the result that these exporters are quickly becoming monopolists in these trades. Another contention is that in the fruit and frozen meat export trades the monopoly of shipping space by a few large firms enable these firms to regulate the prices in the Victorian market. Complaint is made that some firms are forced to choose between losing business and shipping through their rivals who hold the space and who place an extra charge of 3d. a case upon the small exporter who ships through them. The Minister of Agriculture considers that serious danger exists of monopolists arising in the export trade with prejudicial effects on the interest of the growers. An enquiry is to be made into the matter.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE Duchess of Hamilton is the latest lady owner of race-horses. She has registered her colours, and has already a yearling colt by Pericles—Slip Knot in training with S. H. Darling at Newmarket.

NEW ACCESSION OATH.

“TRIUMPH OF COMMON-SENSE.”

Easy Passage through the Lords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 2.

The House of Lords have passed the second reading of the Declaration Bill without a division.

Lord Lansdowne and the Archbishop of Canterbury extolled the measure as a triumph of commonsense.

The Duke of Norfolk, on behalf of the Catholics, expressed thanks for tolerant treatment.

CAMDEN TOWN MURDER

Prisoners before a Magistrate.

LONDON, August 2.

Crippen was charged before the Magistrate at Quebec, yesterday, with murder.

Inspector Dew made a brief statement, to which Crippen did not reply, but he said he did not oppose extradition. He was remanded for a fortnight.

Miss Leneve was not present. She is suffering from nervous prostration.

A Magistrate visited her at the house of the Chief of Police, where she is temporarily accommodated, and charged her with being accessory after the fact. She did not object to a remand, and was afterwards removed to a hospital.

LONDON, August 2.

Miss Leneve has been committed for deportation and handed over to the care of the prison governor. Considerable surprise has been aused by Crippen claiming American citizenhip. The United States Consul has made a tatement in substantiation of the claim. It ad been thought that Crippen was a naturaised British subject. Up to the present rippen has not opposed extradition, but legal dvice may alter pleadings, and result in ngthy litigation.

KING EDWARD MEDALS.

Seventy Miners Invested.

LONDON, August 2.

King George, at Marlborough House, to-day, vested seventy miners with the Edward edal for conspicuous gallantry, mostly in nnection with the Whitehaven disaster. Mr. hurchill presented the men, reading a sumary of their gallant acts. John Henry hrone, who already possesses a medal for avery in the Hamstead disaster, is allowed wear the Whitehaven bar.

LATER.

The King, in a speech to the miners paid, a bute to their bravery. “The news of the hitehaven disaster reached the Queen and yself when the Royal family and the nation re plunged into mourning and it moved to profound sympathy for the families victims.” His Majesty recalled that g Edward took the greatest interest in ners and realised the dangers of their work. e Home Secretary informs me that the ndard of bravery among miners is so high t it is no easy task to select names for tinction. It was especially difficult when all e earnestly working for rescue to appraise part taken by each man. It may still found that there are other Whitehaven rs no less worthy of distinction and conently the Home Secretary will not feel luded from making me further recomdations.”

LADY VIOLINIST.

Starts on a World Tour.

LONDON, August 2.

he violinist, Miss Marie Hall, sails for th Africa on Saturday starting a world's r. From there she travels to India, China Japan.

ECENT OUTRAGE IN THE CAMEROONS.

Seven Chiefs Hanged.

LONDON, August 2.

As a result of a German expedition, seven iefs in the Cameroons have been captured d hanged for complicity in the murder of merchant named Bretschneider.

THE LIBERIAN QUESTION.

French Resentment.

LONDON, August 2.

The American proposals with reference to beria are arousing considerable resentment the French press.

LORD DALMENY'S HEIR.

LONDON, August 2.

Lady Dalmeny has given birth to a son.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 1.

The death is announced of Professor Canon ynaston.

[The Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., was a Canon Durham Cathedral, and Professor of Greek and lassical Literature at Durham University. He was ducated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, while at the University was Camden Medallist d Browne Medallist and bracketed Senior Classic. e was an assistant master at Eton from 1858-74, nd was then Principal of Cheltenham College until 388. He rowed in the Cambridge University ight in 1856 and 1857.]

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

Flight from Blackpool to Liverpool.

ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH LADY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 1.

The actor, Robert Loraine, who made a flight to the Needles in a storm, at the Bournemouth meeting, accomplished a magnificent and sensational flight from Blackpool over Liverpool to-day, and returned via New Brighton. The flight was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of holiday-makers.

LONDON, August 2.

On the Boldon Racecourse at Durham, a French aviatress, named Franck, collided with a flagstaff. The aeroplane fell on to the stand, killing one and injuring four persons. Mdlle. Franck sustained a broken leg, and was picked up unconscious.

LONDON, August 2,

Brussels correspondents telegraph that the Belgian aviator, Mr. Tyck, has made a new height record of 5,500 feet.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

Sir W. Laurier's Counsel.

LONDON, August 2.

Winnipeg telegrams report that Sir W. Laurier, addressing a great gathering of American immigrants, of whom there are a hundred thousand in Canadian West, earnestly desired a closer bond between the land of their birth and the land of adoption. “If,” he added, “Britain and the United States united, the peace of the world would be assured. The increase of trade between them should ever be promoted.” He hoped that his hearers would become as good Canadians as they had been Americans and would look to the future, not to the past.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

Indian and Japanese Guests.

LONDON, August 2.

Their Majesties received the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda and their daughter at Marlborough House yesterday.

Afterwards the officers of the cruisers “Ikoma” were received, the Japanese Ambassador presenting them.

Commander Aoma has written to the Press, heartily thanking the public of London for the cordiality and kindness of their reception.

TEHERAN OUTRAGE.

Two Nationalists Murdered.

LONDON, August 2.

A Teheran telegram states that Ali Mahomed Khan, a prominent Nationalist, and another Nationalist, have been murdered. It appears that the outrage is a reprisal for the recent murder of Syed Abdullah, a leading Teheran Mujtehid.

VICTIMS OF X-RAYS.

Queen Alexandra's Mark of Sympathy.

LONDON, August 2.

Queen Alexandra has sent £50 to Dr. Peperdene, one of the earliest victims to the application of X-rays. His hand was recently amputated.

THE REGENCY BILL.

LONDON, August 1.

The House of Lords has adopted the third reading of the Regency Bill without a division.

THE TIBETAN SITUATION.

British Troops Ready for Despatch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The 32nd Mountain Battery at Dehra Dun has been ordered to mobilise for service in Tibet if required.

It is now settled that Colonel Columb, 10th Gurkhas, will command the expedition with Captain W. S. R. Bruncker of the Presidency Brigade as Brigade Major and Captain St. John as Staff Captain. Major H. De B. Codrington of Supply and Transport Department has been appointed to command the base at Siliguri.

IMPUDENT RIVER DACOITY.

Country Boat Raided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 2.

An impudent dacoity was committed upon a country boat on Sunday, near Badge Budge. Jogoo Giri, a trader of Midnapur, was coming to Calcutta in a country boat, to purchase miscellaneous goods for his firm at Midnapur. Ten miles south-west of Budge Budge he stopped for the night in company with other country boats.

About 1 o'clock in the morning, while the inmates of all the boats were asleep, dacoits numbering about 50 appeared in two pirate boats and boarded Jogoo Giri's boat, tied down all the inmates, threatened them that unless they pointed out the place where their money was kept they would all be killed, and on finding that their threats were of no avail began to beat them. A boy among the crew under the pain of the flogging showed the place where the money was kept. Dacoits then took cash and notes to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and decamped.

HEMRAJ SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 2.

The sedition case against Hemraj, Joint Secretary of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, will come up for hearing before the District Magistrate, Lahore, on the 15th instant. Accused is enlarged on bail.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

New Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

In his speech closing the Calcutta Session of the Imperial Legislative Council, Lord Minto announced the intention of the Government to consider the question of changes directed to the arrangement of legislative business during the year. This is now being done. An expert note by the Legislative Department has been prepared, and this, along with other connected papers, is in circulation and will shortly be laid before the Executive Council Official opinion on the subject is fairly well known, but the views of the non-official members have not hitherto been given expression to in public. Besides the three nominated members of the Punjab there are now in Simla, the Hon. Mr. Malviya, the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid, both elected members from the United Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Madge.

Mr. Malviya stated to a Press representative that he was dissatisfied with the existing arrangements. “I think it is not right”, he said, “to have one prolonged session of three or four months in Calcutta, and then practically to go into recess for the rest of the year. Apart from the disadvantages of crowding the whole legislative business of the twelve months into one session, this must necessarily prevent the representatives of the people from bringing the grievances of the public to the notice of the Government, and from drawing its attention to important public questions for practically nine months of the year. It must consequently also deprive the Government of the opportunity, which it would have, if the Council met oftener, of removing misapprehension or communicating useful information to the public, both of which objects were contemplated by the Reform scheme. In my opinion we should have a session at least once in every three months. In the winter we should meet at shorter intervals. This is essential, if the Council is to be a living institution, and is to bring any influence to bear on the work of the administration by means of interpretation and resolutions. I would suggest a session about the second week of December with meetings which might extend to the latter half of January. There would almost necessarily be meetings in March. Another sessions might be held about the middle of June and another about the middle of September.”

The Hon'ble Nawab Abdool Mujid on being interviewed expressed his opinion that the present practice needed overhauling. He was opposed to crammed and protracted sessions in Calcutta, but would like to see the programme of Legislation evenly distributed over the year. He thought full opportunities should be given to non-official members for questions and discussion of matters of public importance. He said: “The Council must meet quarterly for brief sessions. I should welcome a fortnight in December, three weeks in March, a fortnight in June and three weeks in September.” Discussing the prospects of Simla Sessions, he continued, “Simla has the practical advantage of being cheaper than Calcutta. I think the Government of India will be quite justified in approaching the Secretary of State for permission to proceed with continuous legislation here.

ALLAHABAD, August 2.

As anticipated there will be a much larger attendance of members at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 5th of August. No less than ten elected members and five of the nominated non-officials are expected to be present. The Select Committee on the Cantonments Bill has sat, and unanimously agreed upon their report, accepting the suggestion made to them to change the form of the measure into a consolidating bill.

An informal meeting between the members of the Imperial Legislative Council (Official and Non-official) with the Legislative Department will be held here next Saturday at which the question of the rearrangement of the Council session will be discussed.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson entertains the Additional Members of Council here to dinner next Thursday.

COMPREHENSIVE DACOITY CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 2.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Budaun, is trying a sensational gang dacoity case, which had a curious origin. One Kheoraj was transported for life in 1908, for dacoity in the Moradabad district. At Alipore Jail on his way to the Andamans, he made a statement to the Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., admitting that he belonged to a gang specially organised for committing dacoity, and giving details of three or four dacoities. The convict was sent to Budaun and there he gave further information of various dacoities, in which murder was committed. A brother of a big zemindar has been implicated as supplying the gang with arms and food. The gang is said to have been in existence for at least seven or eight years. The convict has been made an approver and the case committed to the sessions. There are 106 prosecution witnesses as many defence witnesses, and 22 accused.

FLOODS AT GOALUNDO.

Many Houses Collapse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 2.

Latest reports of the floods in Goalundo are that there are no signs of the waters receding. The town is completely flooded, and residents are leaving the station in panic. It is said that some 200 houses have already collapsed.

LOVER'S ALLEGED CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 2.

At a village near Mukerian in the district of Hoshiarpur, a young Rajput has been arrested for the alleged murder of the husband of a Jhewri girl, of whom he was enamoured. On hearing that her husband was coming to take the girl away, the man is said to have waylaid and killed him. He fled after the crime, but was arrested and is now awaiting trial.

CANTON OPIUM SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The Indian Government has received a telegram from the British Minister at Pekin stating that he has asked the Wai-wu-pu to instruct the Viceroy at Canton to stop the illegal proceedings at Swatow. This refers to a report that Indian opium is being confiscated at Swatow.

UNITED PLANTERS OF SOUTH INDIA.

Annual Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, August 2.

Having discussed cinchona, pepper, vine and cattle diseases which are the annual topics more or less, the United Planters' Association to-day discussed the question of a memorial to King Edward and deferred the problem of weights and measures for Thursday next.

The work of the day began somewhat late again to-day, the Conference going into committee to consider the question of legislation referring to the Madras Planters' Labour Act and the prevention of thefts of tea. Mr. C. E. Abbott of Wynaad led the debate in a vigorous speech and moved the following resolution:—“That this Association considers that the further discussion of Act 1 of 1903 year after year is useless.” Mr. E. F. Barber, of the Nilgiris seconded the resolution. On emerging from committee the motion was slightly modified and carried. Mr. C. Danvers, of South Mysore, then moved that the Government of Madras be approached with a view to ascertaining clearly whether extradition will be automatically obtained on the adoption of Act 1 of 1903 by planters in Native States or whether it would be necessary to have special alteration made in the existing treaties with such States. Seconded by Mr. C. R. Pittock of South Mysore and carried unanimously. With regard to legislation on theft of teas a sub-committee was formed to advise the chairman.

At this stage Messrs Best and Company's Agent spoke at considerable length adverting to the advantages of power to be obtained from the finer residue of liquid fuel, Other subjects discussed to-day were the opening of a laboratary, a library staff, contingencies, etc.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 2.

A Frontier correspondent writes to the Paisa Akhbar saying that the number of raiders waylaid two tumtums near Saidgai and looted four passengers, three of whom were even stripped of their clothes and left naked. One of them declaring himself to be a Mulla was allowed to keep his paijama.

SIMLA, August 2.

The Border Military Police at Mughakot were recently instructed to secure the arrest of two Musa Khels of the Dera Ismail Khan border, wanted in connection with a murder case. They surrounded the men's houses and called on them to surrender, the reply was a shot from one of the Musa Khel. The police in their turn opened fire wounding one of the Criminals who was brought to the police barrack and died the same night.

DEPORTEE RE-ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, August 2.

After a minute search at his house, Pulin Behary Das, who was deported from Dacca, has been arrested here. Further arrests are apprehended.

LATER.

In connection with the revolver find case in Dakhin Maishandi in Dacca, the well-known released deportee, Pulin Behari Das, has been arrested this morning. It is alleged that the grocer in whose shop the revolver and the dagger were discovered has stated to the Magistrate that Pulin Behari Das was one of the persons who deposited the revolver and dagger. In Pullin's house an air-gun and some shots for its use have been found.

DACCA, August 2.

A Tangail message states that Babu Amarendra Nath Ghose, a practising Muktear there, has been arrested to-day under sections 121, 122, I. P. C. and sent to Dacca under police custody.

Pulin Behari Das of Dacca, sent up under section 2 of the Arms Act, was placed this evening before Mr. G, Chatterjee, Additional Magistrate, and was remanded to the Hajut.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

Sir W. Wedderburn is to arrive at Bombay on 16th December next to preside at the forthcoming National Congress.

LUCKNOW CONSERVENCY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

In the Municipal conservancy case the Daroga and one Jemadar have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the other Jemadar to one year, Daroga has been released on bail pending appeal.

MRS. ANDREWS SERIOUSLY ILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 2.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. James Andrews, I. C. S., late of the Supreme Legislative Council, is seriously ill in England. She underwent a dangerous operation, and according to latest accounts she was progressing favourably.

HYDER JAN BURGLARY CASE.

Sub-Inspector Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

The Deputy Commissioner has passed orders in the Hyder Jan burglary case sentencing Sub-Inspector Sadig Beg and two others to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Appeals will be filed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 3.

Major C. Bailey, 16th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd-in-command, 1st Lancers.

Lieutenant-General Nixon proceeded on leave on 28th July. The command of the Meerut Division will be exercised by Major-General Bradshaw, commanding the Bareilly Brigade.

The posting of Captain H. E, Henderson, R.A., to No. 85 Co., Royal Garrison Artillery at Aden, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Cook, 116th Mahrattas; Captain Hall, 6th Gurkhas; and Lieutenant Stainton, 119th Infantry, have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport.

Major C. O. Swanston, 14th Lancers, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Presidency Brigade.

Approval has been given to the retirement from the service of Major Chister and Captain Chapman of the Border Regiment.

Captain Dobbyn, No. 61 Co., R.G.A., has been posted to No. 2 Co., Hongkong Singapore Battalion at Hongkong.

Colonel H. E. Mercer, A. A. G., War Office, has been appointed Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, vice Major-General Bruncker.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Papers on the Abolition of Fees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

A Blue Book of over 360 pages, containing selection of papers regarding the abolition of fees in primary schools, has been issued this afternoon.

These papers include the reports of all the local Governments given between the dates of April 1907 and July 1908 also the proceedings connected with the matter in the Imperial Legislative Council last cold season. The following is a general summary of those portions not previously made public:—

The Government of Bombay in their letter No. 257, dated 19th February 1908 reviewed the question and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, then Deputy Secretary to the Provincial Government, wrote:—“The Governor-in-Council further desires to point out the existing system of free admission to schools, which was originally designed to aid the poor and backward classes in most areas which is most elastic in operation and can be freely utilised by the Educational Department in all parts of the Presidency, has not been sufficiently patronised by the people to warrant the conviction that much advantage would be taken of any general introduction of free primary education. In the Southern Division only 3 per cent of the children at school belong to the classes to whom education is actually offered free. In the Northern and Central Divisions, the Koli, the Dhed, the Bhangi, the poor Muhammadan and the more penurious of the Kunbi cultivators decline to send their children to school in spite of the fact that free studentships to the extent of at least 30 per cent of the numbers under tuition are open to their children on demand, while in Bombay City the few free schools which are supported by charity and to which children of all denominations are admitted show a very small increase in attendance during the past few years. During the past quinquennium a very decided advance has been recorded among the backward tribes, resident in one particular district of this Presidency, but this result was due not to the fact that no fees for tuition were levied under the existing system, but to the introduction of a system of rewards for attendance introduced by a zealous district officer who placed the gradual elevation of the hill-tribes among the chief administrative problems of his charge. For the reasons above stated the Governor-in-Council is decidedly of opinion that the general abolition of fees will not secure an increase of attendance in any degree commensurate with the serious cost entailed by such a measure and that for many years to come the visiting system of free admissions and free student ships will fully suffice for the needs of the more penurious and more backward classes in the Bombay Presidency.

Far more important indeed than the abolition of fees is the need for expenditure upon the opening of new schools throughout the Presidency and upon the improvement of the teaching staff. At the present moment it is roughly estimated at 100,000 children in this presidency, whose parents would willingly send them to schools, are debarred by the absence of village schools from participating in the benefits of education. The Northern Division for example there are 724 villages, each with a population of more than 500 souls, which contain no school of any kind and from more than one district in that division comes a demand for the opening of new schools which for a lack of funds obliged this Government hitherto to refuse. In the Southern Division only 26·8 per cent. of the towns and inhabited villages contain any facilities at all for the education of the rising generation and in four of the chief districts of the Central Division there are on the average only 18 schools for every 100 villages. In the face of these facts His Excellency-in-Council cannot admit that education is now within reach of all, or that the abolition of fees would afford relief to more than a fractional portion of the population. Equally unsatisfactory is the position of the school master whose slender emolument under present conditions have actually acted indirectly as an obstacle to the opening of new schools. In the Surat and Thana districts, for example, proposals for the establishments of new schools have fallen to the ground, because no masters were forthcoming, nor is this a matter for surprise when it is considered that the general standard of living has risen throughout the Presidency during the last two decades and that the individual who is charged with the tuition and training of the child population frequently draws smaller pay than a Mamlatdar's peon and earns a very much smaller salary than the illiterate coolie. In the Masters' Code in force throughout his Presidency it is laid down that a teacher with certain qualifications shall be eligible for a salary of Rs. 60 a month, a virtual promise which has hitherto remained unfulfilled through lack of funds, while the vast array of untrained assistant masters and untrained head masters have to be content with an exiguous salary of Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per mensem or in other words less than the pattawala who carries letters to and from the local post offices. The Governor-in-Council feels strongly that this condition of affairs constitutes a grave and increasing danger to the cause of education in this Presidency and he therefore provided half a lakh of rupees in the budget for next year as a preliminary contribution towards a general scheme of revision of teachers' salaries and he would most strongly impress upon the Government of India that all available funds during at least the next ten years should be devoted, not to the abolition of fees in the comparatively few existing schools, but to the opening of new schools and the amelioration of the position of the teaching staff. In the opinion of the Governor-in-Council it would be a course highly detrimental to the interest of primary education to abolish the fees now paid by the richer classes while the children of four out of every five villages are in need of tuition and the masters of the Presidency are starving on less than a living wage.”

The Madras Government consider that the possibility of giving effect to the scheme depends very largely upon the financial aid which the Government of India will be able to offer and they point out that a largely increased grant to the provincial revenues would be required. “So far as financial exigencies of the Madras Presidency permit the Governor-in-Council will be prepared to contribute to the object in view.”

The Bombay Government report against the scheme which they consider would be premature and harmful to the extension of primary education in Bombay. They add, “He” (the Governor of Bombay in Council) “can only express the strongest hope that the Government of India will not press upon this presidency the adoption of a scheme which, in view of the present paucity of schools and the wretched circumstances of the majority of the teaching staff, might produce results little short of disastrous.”

The Commissioner in Sind reports that in his view “there is ample scope for the expenditure of additional funds that Government are likely to be in a position to allot primary education on such objects as the further multiplication of schools and provision of better paid teachers, better accommodation and better appliances of all kinds. All these are undoubted and crying needs and until they have been suitably fulfilled they would seem to have a first claim on whatever additional funds can be spread.”

The Bengal Government say, “while the weight of opinion is in favour of the proposed abolition of fees, yet a very considerable number of persons including many of those best qualified to offer a well thought out opinion on educational matters express doubts as to whether the fees now levied really press hardly on the parents of children reading in primary schools and take the view that any funds which may be available could more profitably be devoted to the establishment of new schools in backward areas, to the improvement of existing primary schools and especially to bettering the position and increasing the pay of teachers. This last view is also taken by the majority of the officers whom the Lieutenant Governor has himself consulted and it is one in which His Honour, after most careful consideration of the question, personally shares.”

In conclusion the Bengal report says “His Honour would only desire to express the opinion that if the general abolition of fees is to take place at all the only practicable course is that it should take place per saltum in all primary schools, whether lower, primary, upper primary or middle vernacular, but that it should not apply to the primary classes of secondary schools.”

The United Provinces report states that the Lieutenant Governor fears that disappointment will inevitably result should it now be determined that fees should not be abolished, but he considers it his duty to urge very strongly that this is the decision that should be come to on the question.”

The Punjab Government report states that the Lieutenant Governor “is convinced that in the Punjab where the population is mainly agricultural the chief desideratum is to afford additional educational facilities to the children of agriculturists instead of relieving the classes who now pay school fees.”

The Burma Government say, “After giving the most careful and attentive consideration the Lieutenant Governor advises strongly against the adoption of the proposal so far as Burma is concerned.”

The report of Government of Eastern Bengal says “There is an almost general consensus of opinion on the part of the local officers of Government and of the Associations in favour of the abolition of fees tempered however by the strongly expressed views of many experienced officers and persons consulted as to the ultimate results of this scheme when viewed from its financial aspect.”

The Central Provinces report says “The Chief Commissioner most strongly deprecates any change being made merely in order to secure compliance with theories and principles which are novel even in Europe and which even if they prove an ultimate success in the West are totally unsuited to these provinces at this stage of their development.”

The report of the North-West Frontier Province Government is in the name of Sir Harold Deane who dwells upon the backwardness of education in the area he is responsible for and adds “the proposed exemption will at the outset benefit the small shopkeepers and others who do not contribute to the revenue of the state. There is however evidence to show that popular feeling on the subject of education is in a transition state and in the present shortsightedness of the agricultural classes I can find no justification for delaying the advancement of universal primary education. It is a shortsightedness for which time will supply a remedy and it may well be that the establishment of free elementary school will in itself hasten the day of wider appreciation.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

One-third of the City Washed away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The latest news regarding the erosion of the city of Dera Ghazi Khan by the Indus is extremely gloomy. Between the 19th May and 28th July the erosion at various points of measurements was as follows:—Ring bund 916 feet, City bund 1012 feet, Indus Road 947 feet, Kumbharam Street, Lahore Street, Umar Wali Street, 1,076 feet, Bahaipur street 944 feet, Ouresbi street 116 feet, entirely washed away, Kastodri canal 53 feet. The Erosion was very rapid between the 5th and 20th July, but then it slackned off on the 30th. However 100 feet went from the Southern end of the city and on following day a considerable number of buildings fell in addition to actual destruction. All the low-lying portion of the city is a stagnant pool owing to subsoil percolation. It will be remembered that gardens in the eastern portion of the city disappeared last year, so that now half the area of the city and its gardens have gone of the actual city probably one-third has been eroded but as this area included the densest population, quite half of the inhabitants have already been renderred homeless.

VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 2.

Government have issued an order directing that except in the Educational Department application for permission to appear for reward for examinations in the vernaculars should be made to the head of the Department concerned authorizing all heads of Departments to grant such permission in future, and stating that the Board of Revenue should be regarded as the head of a department for this purpose, in respect of executive officers of the Indian Civil Service, other than those serving directly under Government and Deputy Collectors, as well as for the Forest, Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments; and the High Court as the head of a department for judicial officers, and directing the necessary amendments of certain rules on the subject.

A DARING DACOITY.

Robbers Pour in from the Roof.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 2.

Alipore police have been informed that a dacoity of a serious character was committed at the house of Babu Bistoo Paddo Bannerjee, a wealthy resident of Khordah on the night of Sunday. About 2 a.m. the inmates of the house were aroused from their sleep by the breaking of a door. They rushed upstairs, and it is stated saw about two dozen up country men entering the house from the roof through the door, armed with swords, spears, axes and other weapons. They tried to scare them away by throwing brickbats, but the ruffians forced their way in. The dacoits assaulted the inmates mercilessly, and decamped with almost all their valuables.

SOCIAL AMENITIES IN DACCA.

Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's “At Home.”

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, August 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon was “At Home” this evening at the Northbrook Hall. There was a magnificent gathering of the gentrys of the town. After the guests were treated to refreshments, Principal Archbald delivered an interesting lecture on English Naval History. Owing to his illness Mr. Sharp could not deliver the lecture on Oxford and its Colleges as previously arranged. Mr. Lyon was all attention to the guests.

BOOKSELLERS' SHOPS SEARCHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 2.

On Friday last, the Noakhali police searched all the booksellers' shops in the town and took away about thirty annotation and keybooks.

FORGED NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 2.

The police, recently detected forgeries of five 10-rupee notes, all of which were dated 12th May, 1903, are now offering a reward of Rs. 100 for information leading to the detection and conviction of the forger, and a further reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to the recovery of the actual plate used in printing the forgeries.

SANATORIA FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 2.

The Madras Government have appointed a committee under the presidency of the Surgeon-General, the Hon'ble Dr. H. P. Benson, to consider the advisability of the institution of sanatoria for tuberculous patients in the Presidency. The committee commenced its sittings at the Medical College yesterday.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CHAMPION ATHLETES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 15.

Since the English athletic championships were decided, several of the cracks have distinguished themselves. A notable example was the running of E. Voiht at Manchester on Wednesday, the mile champion finishing well up in a handicap race wherein he ran the mile in 4 mins. 19 4-5 secs. This is his best performance, and points to his doing well in his coming attack on the 1 1-2 miles' record.

Another interesting meeting was decided at Bournemouth on Wednesday, where a series of scratch races were held. R. E. Walker was left on his mark in the level 100 yards, which E. W. Haley, of London, won in 10 1-5 secs. Walker, however, helped the Polytechnic Harriers to win the relay race, in which he ran a good 220 yards. The quarter mile race led to the defeat of L. L. de B. Reed, the Champion at the distance, who was beaten on the post for third place in his heat, through easing up too soon. The final went to A. Patterson, who just got the better of G. R. L. Anderson, the hurdles' champion. The latter showed too much advantage at the annual Scotland vs. Ireland match, held at Glasgow last Saturday. The Oxford man followed up his win in the hurdles (16 1-5 secs.) by taking the quarter in 50 4-5 secs., who is a fine all-round man.

Scotland's win over Ireland on Saturday was gained by the big margin of 9 events to 2. Ireland took the 100 and shot putting, Rosch winning the former in 10 1-5 secs., and Barrett the latter. Good all-round form was shown, as in addition to Anderson's wins, R. S. Duncan ran the furlong in 22 1-5 secs., while R. Burton won the half in 1 min. 58 4-5 secs., and D. F. McNicol the mile in 4 mins. 26 secs.

AMATEUR SOLDIERS AS ATHLETES.

There is every reason to hope that the first National Territorial Championships will lead to a big stimulus to athletics among our citizen soldiers. There are many notable athletes serving as Territorials at the present time, but the meeting under notice is sure to lead to a boom among the rank and file. London easily secured the county championship at the initial meeting, while another feature was the showing of Scotland's stalwart sons. The London Scottish team easily took the honours in the 12 miles road race in field service dress, the winners covering the course in 1 hour 38 min. 4½ secs. This was over 12 mins. faster than the time of the Edinburgh University Officers' Training Crops, and as third place went to a Glasgow team, it will be seen how well Scots showed up.

SWIMMING.

The one mile amateur swimming championship at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was of an International nature, F. A. Beaurepaire and E. L. Brown representing Australia, while T. S. Battersby (holder), H. Taylor (Olympic Champion) and F. P. Giles did duty for England. Battersby was not in condition to do himself justice, a nasal operation, a sprained ankle and a poisoned finger having upset his training. In spite of this, he gave Beaurepaire a good race, the Australian winning in 24 mins. 39 2-5.] secs., the holder being 15 secs. behind. It may be pointed out that Battersby did 24 mins. 1 2-5 secs. when winning last year.

POLO.

Just when polo enthusiasts had made up their minds to an interesting series of matches for the America cup, came the news that the projected visit of the Old Etonians to America had been abandoned. This was made necessary through Mr. F. Grenfell having injured his arm, so that he will have to give up playing for some time. No one felt confident that the Old Etonians would regain the America cup, but it was the belief of experts that their visit to America would teach us where we are weak, and on this account alone the falling through of the tour is to be much regretted.

EXCITTING PLAY.

One of the most exciting matches seen at Roehampton for a long time was provided by the meeting of Old Cantabs and Old Etonians in the final of the Rochampton Cup. The Cantabs led by 4 to 3 at half time, but the score was 8 all when the sixth period was over. Extra time was therefore necessary, and seventeen minutes had elapsed when Mr. Buckmaster scored the goal which gave the Old Cantabs the victory. The winners and the Tigers were the finalists for the Champion Cup Tournament at Hurlingham yesterday. The game was not very exciting, the Cantabs having much the better of the play, and finally winning by 7 goals to 1.

Mention must also be made of the final of the Inter-Regimental Tournament at Hurlingham. This brought the Royal Horse Guards and the 4th Dragoon Guards into opposition, the former's superiority in regard to ponies having something to do with their win by 6 goals to 1.

THE TURF.

A number of the King's horses were sold at Newmarket this week, among them being Perrior and Slim Lad, which were purchased for an Argentine breeder. While the Argentine is taking some of our best, the United States is sending horses to England for sale, and the new blood ought to do good. This is illustrated by the manner American bred animals scored at Newmarket on Wednesday, no fewer than four of the seven races going to animals from across the Atlantic.

While discussing the Newmarket meeting, mention may be made of the appearance of the Indian horse Tangaroa in the Beaufort Stakes. The new arrival led until a quarter of a mile from home, and when acclimatised he should gain winning brackets.

Bayardo had an easy journey in the Dullingham plate, and the Soltikoff Stakes for two year olds went to Mr. Basset's Prince San.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The £10,000 Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park this afternoon was of exceptional interest, as it again brought Neil Gow, the Guinea's winner, and Lemberg, the Derby winner, into opposition. The judge was unable to separate them at the finish, the stakes being divided, and the result will make the St. Ledger of great interest, as Greenback must also be considered, after the race he have Lemberg in the Derby.

CRICKET.

The Toronto Zingari players have created a good impression in London, and if home cricketers took the game in the same light-hearted manner as the visitors from Canada, it would be well. They are very smart fielders, and the bowlers are not to be dispised, but the batting is not on the same level. An exception, however, is found in H. F. Lownsborough, whose fine not-out innings of 136 against the Gentlemen of Surrey was a big factor in the success of the visitors.

SPLENDID BOWLING.

Few bowlers have taken all ten wickets in one innings, but Morris of Durham performed the feat against the Yorkshire Second XI a few days ago.

Another fine performance was that of Killick in the Sussex vs. Essex match, when he took 7 wickets for 10 runs.

It was also mainly due to great bowling that Eton gained a sensational win over Harrow. In trying to save the innings defeat, R. St. L. Fowler, the Eton captain, hit up a valuable 64, and on Harrow going into score 55, he took 8 wickets for 28 runs, Eton winning by 9 runs.

The players well beat the Gentlemen in the two matches at the Oval and at Lords. Throughout the matches it was a case of the bowlers being superior to the batsmen, and the Gentlemen fared badly against Hirst, Dean, Tarrant and Smith. In the Lords match, Smith took 5 wickets for 18 runs and Hirst secured 4 for 18 in the second innings of that match. F. R. Foster of Warwickshire was seen to most advantage among the amateurs, and his 4 wickets for 34 runs was a good bit of bowling.

IN GENERAL.

Capt. Mc Harg of Vancouver and Sergt. Maj. Wallingford, School of Musketry, put on 17 consecutive bulls eyes in the Prince of Wales's competition at Bisley this week, the Englishman taking the premier prize because he had a better central record.

The Hon. C. S. Rolls, who was killed at the Bournemouth Aviation Meet, was a versatile sportsman, as he represented Cambridge as a cyclist, did many big things as a motorist, and will always be remembered as the first aviator to fly across the channel and back.

The Singles Lawn Tennis Championship of Berkshire this week ended in favour of M. J. G. Ritchie, who beat A. E. Beamish by 3 sets to 1.

At an International Athletic meeting held at Brussels on Sunday, the half mile and one mile races were won by A. Hill, and J. Deakin of England.

Lemberg was backed to win the St. Leger at odds of 2 to 1 early in the week.

For the first time in sixteen years, the Navy has won the United Service shoot at Bisley, the winner's total being 945, with the Marines, 920, Territotirls 905, and the Army, 890 following.

Home footballers are pleased to see that the

Soccer team in South Africa continues to win matches, and so make up for the weakness of the Rugby tourists.

A competitor named Wood of London made the highest possible (105) in the first stage of the King's Prize, but owing to his entry not being in order, the score could not be counted for the Bronze medal, which therefore went to Capt. Campbell of the 8th Argyle and Southerland Highlanders, with a score of 104.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

Government Resolution.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government was issued yesterday:—In 1817 Government decided to recognise the School Final, as opposed to the Matriculation Examination as qualifying for admission to clerical appointments in the public service; but they regret to find that this order has not been observed strictly in the past.

They have now decided that the rule must be enforced strictly in future; and, in order to secure this, are pleased to issue the following instructions for guidance in making first appointments to clerical post in all departments to which the rules published in Government Notification No. 1944, dated 12th November 1907, apply:—

(a) No matriculate shall ever be appointed so long as any candidate who has passed one or other of the following examinations is available:—The School Final Examination, the European High School Examination, the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Cambridge Senior Local Examination or for a vernacular post, the vernacular final examination;

(b) in the absence of any candidate who has passed any of the above examinations a matriculate may be appointed, provided that—

(i) he passed the Matriculation Examination not later than 31st December 1909, and

(ii) the appointment be made before 31st July 1913;

(c) after 31st July 1913 no matriculate shall be appointed to any post unless he be qualified under some other rule.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that these instructions shall be given effect to in all departments to which the rules published in Government Notification No. 1944, dated 12th November 1907, apply, and that in no case shall any officer making an appointment depart from them without first obtaining the special sanction of Government.

A copy of the instructions should be supplied to every English school in the Presidency.

THE "WARWICKSHIRE" ACCIDENT.

Pilot Simmonds Forced to Resign.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, AUGUST 2.

Orders have been received to-day of the Government on the proceedings of the Special Court appointed to enquire into the charge of incompetency or carelessness on the part of E. M. Simmonds, Pilot, in connection with the grounding of the "Warwickshire" on 3rd July near the upper spit buoy.

The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the finding of the Court that Simmonds showed incompetency or carelessness in the discharge of his duties and in view of his advanced age and long service he will be leniently treated by being merely invited to resign.

SIR EDMUND BARROW.

On Tour at Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 2.

Sir Edmund Barrow, commanding the Southern Army, to-day, inspected the 8th Carnatic Infantry in their lines at 7-30 a.m.; also No. 10 Company, Sappers and Miners, in their lines at 8-15 a.m. The morning's programme concluded with the inspection of the 96th Berar Infantry at 9 a. m.,

BIG SUIT AGAINST A COAL COMPANY.

Sixty-five Lakhs Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUSE 2.

The Raja of Pachate filled a suit yesterday before the Sub Judge of Burdwan against the Equitable Coal Company, Ltd., for ejecting the Company from the underground rights of Moujah, Disherghur. The suit is valued as sixty-five lakos out of which fifteen lakhs of Rupees is claimed by the plaintiff Raja as profits for the last three years. The suit is based principally on two grounds, First, that the lease obtained by the Company from plaintiff's Grand-father was recarried by bribing the Dewan giving him a life annuity and secondly the moujah being debutter property; plaintiff as a shebait is not bound by the permanent lease granted by the previous shebait.

RAILWAY DRIVER DRUNK.

Appeal against Conviction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, AUGUST 2.

In the Chief Court to-day Mr. Justice Toomey discussed the application of W. Beeby, engine driver, Burma Railway, to review the orders of the District Magistrate sentencing him to one month's simple imprisonment under the Railway Act for being in a state of intoxication while in charge of his goods train on the 10th June and improper performance of duty would be likely to endanger the safety of persons in the train. Accused was present in Court but was remanded to jail.

LAND SLIPS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Heavy rain has fallen at Simla during the past twenty-four hours, and numerous slips have occurred in different parts of the station. The most serious is at Downdale Lodge, where a retaining wall collapsed at one o'clock this morning, crushing an outhouse in which Daisaker, a luggage porter of the Simla Railway and his wife were living. The last named was fatally injured and died before medical assistance could reach her.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)
MADRAS, AUGUST 2.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Madras was held yesterday, Sir Henry King presiding. The report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended 30th June 1910, were passed on the motion of the Chairman, who drew attention to the fact that profits for the twelve months under review showed an increase of about Rs. 52,000 over the profits for the preceding twelve months. Four lakhs have been carried to the reserve account which now stands at 48 lakhs, or 80 per cent. of the Bank's capital, but which reserve in proportion to capital is still considerably below the reserve of other Presidency Banks.

It was resolved to give the employees of the Bank a bonus of 5 per cent. on their salaries.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages which appear in the Australian papers are later than the last English mail:—

Command of the Seas.

GERMAN AND AUSTRALIAN VIEWS.

London, July 16.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states the German Admiralty denies the correctness of Mr. Asquith's statement crediting Germany with having accelerated the construction of four Dreadnoughts last autumn. It also states that the building periods of German Dreadnoughts are longer than the British Prime Minister asserted. "Germany," the Admiralty at Berlin adds, "will have 11 Dreadnoughts by April, 1912, and not 13. She has not five of those ships now ready for war, and she will have only 17 completed by the end of 1913.

The German newspapers express satisfaction with the friendly tone of Mr. Asquith's speech.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent adds:—"There is no reason for supposing that the navy officials will abandon their preposterous attempts to conceal the facts regarding the rate of construction."

The "Neue Freie Presse," a Vienna journal, protests against Mr. Asquith's describing the Austrian naval shipbuilding as a mystery. A Trieste firm is, the "Neue Freie Presse" states, constructing two Austrian Dreadnoughts, although the expenditure for them has not yet been guaranteed, and two other Dreadnoughts will be laid down next year.

London, July 18.

"Voerwaerts," the leading Socialist journal in Berlin, commenting upon Mr. Asquith's recent speech on naval matters, states:—"Our Government need only give the initiative to find forthwith a majority in the Reichstag for the limitation of naval armaments."

The "North German Gazette" rejoices at the pleasing change in Anglo-German relations, and it hopes that the question of armaments will henceforward be calmly and dispassionately discussed. The future relations between the two peoples will then, it adds, correspondingly improve, and general confidence in peace will be strengthened afresh.

British Politics.

London, July 15.

Mr. Asquith stated, in reply to Viscount Castlereagh in the House of Commons to-day, that German syndicates had resumed the practice of paying bounties on exports of manufactured articles in iron and steel, but the German Government was, so far as he was aware, not associated with the arrangement.

London, July 17.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has denied a report, circulated by his political opponents, that he had vowed he would, if he remained in office, not to allow any private citizen a greater income than £10,000 a year.

London, July 15.

Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) said in reply to questions in the House of Commons to-day that Great Britain was ready to co-operate with the other Powers in compelling Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco, to conform to the practices of civilised States and to give effective guarantees for the abolition of the torturing of prisoners.

Family Imprisoned for Five Years.

London, July 16.

A sensational story has just come from Italy. Five years ago a demented Italian merchant, named Rea, imprisoned his wife and 11 children in 12 separate rooms in a large country house near Naples and kept them secretly confined until a few days ago until two of his sons, whom he had permitted to take a short walk in the neighbourhood of their prison, succeeded in giving information to the police. The latter on investigating the case promptly arrested Rea. The wife had not seen her children during the whole period of her imprisonment. Rea guarded the members of the his imprisoned family with the utmost vigilancy and fed them on maize, potatoes, eggs, and poultry.

A Persian Assassination.

London, July 17.

Syed Abdullah, a prominent Persian was assassinated at Teheran yesterday. He was exiled during the late Shah's reign and returned to Persia early this year. He was suspected recently of seeking to secure the manipularion of the Constitution in his own interests.

London, July 16.

The Persian Government denies the report that rebellious tribesmen have captured the city of Ispahan.

London, July 18.

The assassination of Syed Abdullah at Teheran has been attributed to a belief that he was the bearer of a pronouncement from the chief majtahid (chief priest) of Kerbela, a holy city in Asiatic Turkey, against constitutional Government.

Chinese Seamen.

EMPLOYMENT ON BRITISH SHIPS.

London, July 18.

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, General Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, addressing a meeting of seamen at Poplar yesterday said they must tell the Government that it was "damned hypocrisy" to howl about the Chinese in South Africa and yet allow Chinese to be dumped in Great Britain. Drastic action was taken in South Africa, but Chinese colonies were being founded in the chief ports of Great Britain and the standard of life among the inhabitants of those colonies was so low that they ought to be excluded If the Seaman's Union, he continued, got 200,000 seamen in Great Britain and the continent to take a fortnight's rest the Shipping Federation would be compelled to be conciliatory and not to treat whites as slaves as well as well as not to insult British seamen by compelling them to be medically examined. He would ask Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, on 28th inst. to receive a deputation, backed by 100 members of Parliament urging him to enforce the Act regarding the language test for signing on. There must be no engagement of "scabs" at the dead of night and no facilities for the employment of the sweepings of that "hell," Newgate.

Canada and Imperial Enterprise.

London, July 18.

Dr. Monk, who had for some time been leader of the Quebec Conservatives in the Canadian House of Commons, has quitted the Conservative Party to join a movement to elect a group of Quebec members pledged against Imperial enterprises.

At a meeting held at St. Eustache on Saturday a resolution was carried declaring that an Imperial policy of centralisation would generate misunderstandings, rivalries, and conflicts, and threaten the Empire's peace and unity. The meeting denounced the expenditure of millions of pounds upon militarism in Canada instead of upon agriculture and the means of transport.

Seizure of a Trawler.

London, July 18.

Much indignation has been expressed in shipping circles over the action of a Russian gunboat in seizing the Hull trawler Onward Ho in lat. 68.38 N. and long. 41.44 E. The Russian commander contended that the white Sea was an inland water. Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) intervened in the matter, and as a result the trawler was released.

Algerian Brigands.

London, July 17.

In response to the offer of a reward Chibani, who belongs to a band of brigands that had for some time beed terrorising the Oran district, in Algeria, recently bound his chief. Labane, while the latter lay asleep and then delivered him to the French authorities, Chibani has been detained as a participator in all of Labane's crimes.

Lonely Country House Murder.

London, July 17.

Professor Fiore and his sister were murdered after a struggle at a lonely country house near Turin, in the north of Italy, yesterday. The murderers escaped.

A Paris Mystery

London, July 18.

The police are digging in and around a mansion at Le Vesinet, in Paris, in the belief that a Belgian, named Vermecau, has been murdered there by two Belgians and a woman who were temporarily entrusted with the care of the premises. Vermecau has not been seen since he wrote in March last announcing his return to the mansion. The caretakers of the premises have disappeared.

Cycling.

London, July 18.

A twenty-four hours cycling race held at the London Stadium was won by J. H. Bishop, who covered 501 miles 860 yards in the time mentioned. [In 1906 E. Bouhours travelled 815 miles 1,408 yards on an indoor track in France in 24 hours. In the same country in 1900 A. E. Walters rode 634 miles 774 yards on an outdoor track.]

An English Tragedy.

London, July 18.

An extraordinary tragedy has been reported from Cromer, a watering-place 23 miles from Norwich. The dead bodies of a London contractor named Albert Edgar Munn and his wife were discovered yesterday in an hotel at that town, and the circumstances point to murder and suicide. A revolver, with empty shells in some of the chambers, was found clasped in one of Mrs. Munn's hands, and it is supposed that the woman shot her husband dead while he was lying asleep, and then took her own life. Correspondence found in the room where the tragedy occurred showed that she suspected him of misconduct and that she had planned the murder and suicide.

Japan's Commercial Relations.

London, July 18.

Japan has denounced the German-Japanese treaty of commerce and navigation and also the Consular treaty of 1890 as well as the convention with the tariff supplementing the former treaty. She has also forwarded notices to all the European countries concerned (including Great Britain) of her intention to terminate next year all her commercial treaties with them.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" states that Germany is negotiating a new treaty with Japan, and she expects to make considerable concessions to that country. The value of the German imports from Japan is rising, while that of the exports that Japan is falling, although the value of the exports still greatly exceeds that of the imports.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," in discussing the prospects of German commercial treaties with other countries, remarks that Great Britain is bound to fare the worst.

The German Socialists.

London, July 18.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that the German Social Democratic Party is uncontrollably excited because in the Baden Landtag 20 Socialists belonging to the Pernstian or modern wing of the party helped the Government to pass a motion for the appointment of a deputation to congratulate the reigning Grand-Duke upon the celebration of his silver wedding in September.

The "Voerwaerts," the leading Socialist journal in Berlin, publishes a bitter denunciation of the Bernsteinites, and this foreshadows a lively debate at the forthcoming Socialist Congress at Magdeburg.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE FOR MADRAS.

Scheme Prepared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
MADRAS, AUGUST 2.

A Government order has been published, relative to the establishment and maintenance of a Rajkumar College in Madras. The proposal to establish such a college has been urged upon Government by the Maharajah of Bobbilli for some time past, and in March 1909, Government appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the proposal.

That Committee has now submitted a draft scheme. It observes that the most important question is that of funds, and considers that a sum of Rs. 5 1-2 lakhs would be necessary. The total cost of the scheme is computed at 8 1-2 lakhs, of which 2 1-2 lakhs would form a building fund. Towards the amount so required, the Maharajah of Bobbilli has promised 1 lakh, and Government are prepared to contribute a similar amount, if the remaining 6 1-2 lakhs is contributed by the landowners and zemindars of the Presidency, the Committee hopes the Court of Wards will lend its support to the scheme by sending its wards to the College, and the Government contribution and grant promised will be subject to the condition that the Court of Wards retains a clear working majority on the Board of Management.

ROBBERY IN A CULTIVATOR'S HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

Yesterday at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Watson, Sessions Judge, Sukur Sircar and three others were charged with having committed a dacoity in the house of Mati Lall Ray, a cultivator of Katabpur on the 15th of March last, and with having carried away property valued at about Rs. 400. On identification by Mati Lall's wife, the accused Sukur and Tommijuddy were arrested, and subsequently seven accused belonging to the Baraset sub-division were arrested and confessed their guilt. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barrackpur discharged four of the confessing accused, and committed the others to the Sessions.

The Public Prosecutor applied for adjournment as the District Magistrate on perusal of copies of the record was disposed to make an order committing the four accused, who had been discharged to take their trial with the present accused.

The Judge adjourned the case to the 22nd instant, and admitted Sukur and Tommijuddy to bail.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Gloucester Regiment vs. Government Telegraph.

There was another very one-sided game at the Cooperage last evening when the Gloucesters thoroughly outclassed the Government Telegraphs and scored five goals in each half. It was naturally a dull game but the Gloucester forwards and particularly Harris should be given credit for some excellent shooting. Their goals were scored: in the first half by Hill Holme (2), Sherwood and Leahy and in the second by Leahy (2) and Harris (3). Result:—

Gloucesters	10
Government Telegraphs	0

TEAMS:—Gloucesters:—Goal: Smith; backs, Ruck and Scaife; halves: Curtis, Sherwood and Barton; forwards: Harris, Leahy, Hill, Holme and Maton.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS:—Goal: Sexton; backs, Houston and Ible; halves: Dyer, Westwood and Burke; forwards: Green, Woodcock, Tipper Alexander; and Gamer,

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Golfers' Cup.

A considerable amount of interest is being taken by local golfers in the competition for the Golfers' Cup which is at present being played for over the Bombay Links. The course, during the break in the rains, was in good condition, the greens being fast and true, but since the rain again appeared the grass has grown very long in places, especially round the greens, and approach shots were therefore invariably short. Below are given the results of the second round in the above competition. Some very hard fought matches were played and no less than four games were won on the last green. Marsden and Jessop who were all square in their first match, played another round and again ended up all square. Jessop was obliged to go out of Bombay for a time and could not play again, so Marsden gets a walk over. Ward defeated Ouseley by 5 up and 4 to play after a tie. England was in good form when playing M. F. Nicholson. He won the first five holes straight off. Results:—

	First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round
H J Shaw	Bye	Arnot		
P J Arnot	,,			
A L Davies	,,	Margoliouth		
L C Margoliouth	,,			
J Robertson	,,	Cherry		
J A Cherry	,,			
W G Manfield	,,	Manfield		
F G Jones	,,			
J W Jessop	,,	Marsden		
A L S Roberts	Marsden			
C E Marsden				
Col Crubbin	Bell	Bell		
R D Bell				
R G Abbott	Abbott			
S N Powell				
E E Coombs	Coombs	Aitken		
L Thacker				
E F Nicholson	Aitken			
R Aitken				
M F Nicholson	Nicholson	England		
E K Macdonald				
R Harwood	England			
R D England				
A M Cassels	Cassels	Lattey		
T D Parry				
R C Lowndes	Lattey			
H P S Lattey				
C F Brandenburg	Ward	Ward		
L B Ward				
E B Ouseley	Ouseley			
H F Lodge				
S R Macdonald	Mann	Mann		
T W Mann				
C A Russ	East			
F A H East				
H Hay	Bye	Kidd		
R Kidd	,,			
Capt Scaife	,,	Hargreaves		
E Hargreaves	,,			
A Muirhead	,,	Comber		
E P Comber	,,			
R Butlers	,,	Wittet		
G Wittet	,,			
T Reed	,,	Owen		
A C Owen	,,			

POONA RACES.

2nd Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY. 6TH AUGUST.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday, 1st August.

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles over 7 Flights.
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Greenstone (aged.)

RACE DECLARED VOID.

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr A S Oomer's b e g Milner II.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's bl aus g Mallinyook.
Mr P B Avasia's br n am g Gallileo.
Mr W T Miles' ch e g White Heather.
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Sue.
Mr G K's b aus g Chivalry.
Mr G K's b e m Not Yet.
Mr Homi Bilimoria's ch e g Pincher.
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry.
Mr R R S's b aus m Posco.
Mr R R S's br e m Sosana by Eager Tyrannic (4 years.)
Mr R R S's ch e m Cill Dara by Americus Fama (5 years.)
Mr A J DeSouza's b aus m Winsome.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit.
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution.
Mr F M Garda's b e h Chobham.

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4.
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Sharar 13 2 1-2.
Messrs D S Mehta and A Yunasee's b a h Jins 13 2 1-2.
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13-2.
Mr Heath's g a h Minerva 13-3.
Mr Newton's ch a h Saheed 13 2 3-4.
Mr Newton's g a h Chechan 13-3.
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13 1 3-4.
Mr Newton's b a h Serur 13 2 3-4.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Lapwing (4 years).
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a g Brigand II (aged.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily (5 years.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Sulaik (4 years.)
Mr G K's b a h Parliament (6 years.)
Mr G K's b a h Peculiar (aged.)
Mr Aboobuker Abdool Rehman's b a h Zamorin (aged.)
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Little Gafil 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S's g a h Precious (aged.)
Mr R R S's b a h Sialkote (aged.)
Mr R R S's ch a h Devon (6 years.)
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent (6 years.)
Mr Heath's b a h Damra 13 3 1-2 (aged.)
Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor (5 years.)
Mr Newton's b a h Sandid (4 years.)
Mr Hajee Ally Sabakh's b a h Company 14-0 (aged.)

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Babil (aged.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Young Turk (aged.)
Mr S S Wahed's b a h Suspense 14-0 (4 years.)
Mr Mohidin Suleman's ch a h Uslan (4 years.)
Mr A A Saif's g a h Lama 14 0 (4 years.)
Mr Tabar Yuni's b a h Hunter (4 years.)
Mr J R Raja's g a h Sawyer 14 0 (6 years.)
Mr Abdoola Faras and J R Raja's ch a h Gold Medal 13 3 3-4 (4 years.)
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Rocksand (4 years.)
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Rassmosum (3 years.)
Mr Newton's g a h Rustom-i-Hind (4 years.)
Mr Newton's b a g Sandid (4 years.)
Mr Newton's b a h Shawcutt (5 years.)
Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor (5 years.)
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Silverbelt (3 years.)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Raeer (4 years.)

THE KABLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13-3
Mr G. K's ch a h Manlicher 14-0
Messrs J Mahomed and S A Wahed's g a h Fahad Bag 14-0
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Takti Suleman 13 2 3-6
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 13 3 3-4
Mr Haji Ally Sabakh's g a h Shanwar 13-3
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's ch a h Sharar 13 2 1-2
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's g a h Officer 14-0
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2
Mr Ahmed Hazam's b a h Occident 13 3
Mr Hoosain Obayed's g a h Yacoot 13 2 1-2
Mr A A Saif's ch a h Woolwinder 13 3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Chechan 13-3
Mr Newton's g a h Azzad, 13 3 1-4
Mr Newton's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1-2
Mr Newton's ch a h Saeed 13 2 3-4
Mr D G Dhere's g a h Little Sanaya 13 3
Mr A A Saif's g a h Defence 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Director 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Saraband 14-0
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Charlie 13 2 2-4
Messrs M Goculdass and F M Garda's g a h Squire 13-3

ADDITIONAL RACE.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, August 6.

A NOVICE PLATE—Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200 and 3rd Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. Hands to carry 9st 3lbs W I—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs 5 to close at 6 p m, Wednesday, 3rd August 1910, with Rs 5 in addition, if not struck out before 6 p m, Thursday, 4th August 1910.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY 10TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance—About 2 miles over 9 flights.
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Mount Dane (aged).
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown (4 years).
Mr A A Apcar's b e g Mayfowl by Wildfowler—Mayberry (5 years).
Mr W T Mile's ch a g Gerrard (aged).
Mr Holmes' b e g Mystic Circle (aged).
Major A A Duff's b aus g Sholto.
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Greenstone (aged).

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance—1 1-2 miles.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Real (aged).
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Absentee (aged).
Mr A A Apcar's b e g May Fowl (5 years.)
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown (4 years.)
Mr G K's ch h am g Coat of Arms (6 years.)
Mr G K's br e g Pelargonium II (aged.)
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e h Eustace (5 years.)
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b e g Kismet (aged)
Mr P B Avasia's b e g Vancouver (aged)
Mr A S Oomer's b aus m Lancasterite (aged.)
Mr F M Garda's b e h Chobham (4 years.)
Mr R R S's br e m Sosana (4 years.)
Mr C R Whittingham's ch e h Fizz (5 years.)
Mr J C Galstaun's bl e h Black Wolf (5 years.)
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval (aged.)

THE AUTUMN'S PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Longchamp
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Absentee
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent (4 years)
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g The Cockatoo (4 years)
Mr G K's b aus g Chivalry
Mr G K's b e m Not Yet
Mr W T Miles' ch e g White Heather
Mr P B Avasia's b n am g Gallileo
Mr A S Oomer's b aus m Boomey
Mr A S Oomer's b e g Milner II
Mr F M Garda's b e h Chobham
Mr R R S' br e m Sosana
Mr R R S' ch e m Cill Dara
Mr R R S' b aus m Posco
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilarity (late St Narcisse)
Mr A J DeSouza's b aus m Winsome
Mr A J DeSouza's b e m Rose of Malta by Knight of Malta—Rosewarlin 3 yrs
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Singleton
Mr Homi Bilimoria's ch e g Pincher
H H Jam Sahib's ch aus h Vigorous
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m T M S

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance—1 1-2 miles.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a g Brigand II (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Sulaik (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Fars' g a h Grey Beard (4 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Shawcutt (5 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor (5 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee (6 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Sandid (4 years)
Mr G K's ch a h Valens 14-0 (6 years)
Mr G K's b a h Mooltan (aged)
Mr Newton's g a h Saif (3 years)
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis (aged)
Mr A S Oomer's g a h The Pilgrim (4 years)
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Lapwing (4 years)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged)
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib 13-3 1-2 (aged)
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon (6 years)
Mr J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 13-3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr J R Raja's g a h Sawyer 14-0 (6 years)
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Straight Tip (aged)
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Zinfandel 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Heath's g a h Mehraj (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Asfundier (4 years)

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Regiment 13-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Siriska 13-3
Mr Haji Ally Sabakh's g a h Shanwar 13-3
Mr Newton's b a h Hurgon 13-3½
Mr S A Wahed's br a h Suspense 14-0
Mr A Razak's b a h Kelitdar 13-3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13-2 1-4
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hishan 13-2 1-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Tashreet 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13-3
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14-0
Mr J R Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 13-3 1-2
Mr A R Ameers' b a h Viceroy 13-2 3-4
Mr Ahmed Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3 1-2
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13-2 3-4
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13-2
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's g a h Darby 13-2 1-2
Mr Heath's g a h Minerva 13-3
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13-2
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13-3

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus m Lorraine 14 1 3-4
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's bl e m Not so Dusty 14 1 1-2
Captain J Scott Nimmo's br e m The Missus 14 2
Mr G K's ch e m Miss Clare 14 2
Major Stratton's b e m Topsail 14 1
Mr R R S' ch aus h Leo Grande 14 1 1-4
Mr R R S' ch aus m Lady Nannis 14 1 1-2
Mr R R S' br aus g Comeback 14 2
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1-4
Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus h Naughty Boy 14 1 1-4
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e h Wild Boy 14 2
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Village Girl by Black Sand—Albina 14 0 1-2
Chief of Manavadar's b aus m Golightly (late Norma) 14 1 3-4
Mr Aboobaker Abdool Rahiman's br aus g Koko M 14 2
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Refresher 14 2
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Pantry Girl 14 2
Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanjee's br aus m Cheeky 14 1

It is reported that a new type of gunboat is being laid down at Nagasaki. Its displacement will be only 240 tons, but it will have engines capable of developing 13,000 horse-power. "What this means," says a Shanghai paper, "will be understood when we say that the largest Japanese gunboat now afloat, namely the *Uji*, displaces 620 tons and has only 1,000 horse-power. The new vessel will be of exceptionally small draft so that she will be able to ascend rivers and ply among islands."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOTES FOR CLEVER WORKERS.

So many pretty touches in the way of trimmings and embroideries, writes a London correspondent, distinguish the best designed dresses at present that clever embroiderers or ladies who have the knack of utilising small pieces of fine lace or other material suitable for decoration may give their dresses a distinctive finish with very little trouble. The tunic is still worn, and for a young girl's evening dress nothing is more charming than a white or cream satin, veiled with a tunic of chiffon or transparency of some kind, edged with a beaded galon or a fringe of beads. The one or the other is easily worked such a little frock is much improved by a rounded inset of contrasted velvet where the decolletage commences. Velvet in a bright shade of blue or a fine tone of old rose would look extremely well, and just a few beads might give the finish round the tops. Much time is spent over bead work. Some of the best designers have fashioned large buttons for their shantung coats and skirts which are covered with such embroidery. The buttons should be the size of half a crown well rounded on top and sewed with beads in a pretty pattern in well-selected colours. With such beaded buttons bands of braid fully three inches wide wrought in bead work, form an exceedingly good trimming, provided too much is not used since it is heavy. Novel beads made from india-rubber are used on some of the new serges, or for a little afternoon frock. Rubber tubes in blue and dull red work very tastefully into a good design and a touch of green helps to throw the pattern out.

EMBROIDERED CHINTZ.

One of the most effective, however, of the many trimmings which skilled hands can execute is embroidered chintz. The material used is actually chintz, not the cretonne of which a good deal has been utilised during the past months. Chintz is finer, and takes better effects. A small pattern ought to be chosen, and then the worker may give her fancy free play. One principle only she might set down for her guidance, and that is that the nearer she keeps to old Italian brocade the better will her work be. These chintz brocades, encrusted with gold braid and closely worked in heavy silk, will be one of the features of the coming season. Some of the new serges will be turned out with such embroidery, and transparent frocks will have whole fronts of it, as well as revers, and such etceteras as waist-belts. It may be exquisite if properly and tastefully worked; it is not difficult to study Italian antiques and to make them the basis of the idea to be carried out. In addition to frills of lace narrow ruches of it are frequently used on some of the coming models; frills and ruches are sometimes set on bands of insertion, through which velvet ribbon is drawn. A note of contrast is sometimes given by the introduction of black. Sleeves, both of blouses and of frocks, will be rather short, reaching just below the elbow, sometimes ending in these frills of lace, held by ruches, with the velvet band knotted at the side. It is an endeavour to revive an old mode known as that of the Rococo period, the time when decoration was rather overdone. The frills and ribbon-velvet bands are pretty sparsely used. Moire is another material frequently selected for the last touch of decoration. Mantles continue to be draped rather closely, and are just as often transparent, showing the delicate tint of the dress through their folds as composed of two or three colours set one above another. Sunshades mostly match the pale dresses, and are of chine silk with billow frills of chiffon. The Japanese model is pretty, with its frame gilded inside as a setting to the soft silk and filmy frills.

THE HUNTED HUNTER.

From an ornamental standpoint Captain Robert Cuthbert was not the show man of his corps. His temperament was morose, his appearance wild, and his manners uncouth. In society he was the despair, in the jungle the pride of his regiment. His conversational powers were as limited as his knowledge of natural history was comprehensive, and his horror of the female sex, was only surpassed by his love of shikar. Much against his will our friend was detailed for a garrison class at a popular hill station where the eccentricity of his appearance caused a flutter of interest. Even for a club bar a costume consisting of a Kashmir hat, khaki shirt without tie, khaki shorts, fiberally and literally short, putties and chaplis is not considered as the height of fashion.

By a caprice of fate Miss Kate Winter, a plain and æsthetic maid of mature age, attracted the attention of the bold shikari, and the ingenuous hunter forthwith succumbed to her hitherto unsuspected charms.

One Sunday, to the amazement of his bearer, Cuthbert arrayed himself in a blue coat of unmistakeable bazaar make, an apparently suffocating collar and excessively tight understandings and sallied forth to call on the charmer's unsuspecting mamma.

His call was a memorable one, if somewhat expensive to his hostess. In the confusion of his entrance he tripped over the threshold, knocked over a standard lamp and shattered an antique vase of rare and beautiful design Overcome with embarrasment he subsided in the nearest chair, almost crushing the life out of Mrs. Winter's favourite pet dog. During the ensuing ten minutes his hostess had entire monopoly of the conversation, while Cuthbert with open mouth but unfringed admiration gazed at the fair Miss Kate. His subsequent appearance at a dance provided a topic of conversation for a whole week, and when he accepted an invitation to dine at the Winters no doubt remained of his honourable attentions.

In spite of his disreputable appearance, he was quite well off, so Mamma Winter speedily proceeded to corral the victim, Having hitherto avoided womankind his subjugation was unusually rapid, even if wooing was unconventional. Kate Winter was not a girl who was fond of animals, although she was exceedingly anxious to win a husband, and her gratitude was tempered with horror when the shikari pressed upon her the gift of a mongrel bull-terrier of undoubted pluk and pugnacity, Mrs. Winter's pet dog was the first victim, followed quickly by her favourite Angora cat. The arrival of a young bear cub did not improve matters and when Colonel Winter came up from the plains he bitterly complained that his bungalow was being turned into d—d menageries. The presentation of some odiferous markhor skins only partially curep sent bock the old warrior blaspheming to the plains.

When a month after, the gallant Colonel rejoined his family circle, the menagerie was enriched to the extent of a mongoose, an exceptionally foul-mouted parrot, and a maldorous ibex mask. The protestations of the balted husband was disregarded by his wife who had not yet brought Cuthbert to book. Miss Kate spent her spare time in reading up natural history and endeavouring to get used to the wild animals with which she was now surrounded.

At last Cuthbert proposed was hurriedly accepted, and celebrated his engagement by pressing a live snake upon his reluctant fiancee. His engagement was not a lengthy one, for his future parents-in-law were divided in their twin anxiety to get rid of their natural history specimens and to see their daughter comfortably settled in life.

After the ceremony the happy couple left for their honeymoon, accompanied only by the bear-cub and the parrot. The mongoose had are this died a natural if somewhat violent death, the result of having nipped the Colonel in the fleshy part of his calf.

The Cuthberts have now been married for some years. Captain Cuthbert wears starched shirts and collars, spends the hot weather months in the votex of Simla's gaiety and is not even allowed to keep such a harless animal as a blasphem us parrot.

In return for this unselfishness, once every year he is allowed to bury himself in the jungle and to enjoy the call of the wild. Here in communion with Nature he reflects upon the vanity of civilisation and the ineffable superiority of the denizens of the forest in the management of their matrimonial affairs.—Spoof in the "C. and M. Gazette."

The first step towards extending the radius of telephonic communication from London to the Continent has been completed by the Postal authorities, and the new cable across the Channel, loaded at several points with small coils to overcome the distortion of speech has proved very effective. Under existing conditions Paris and various centres in the north of France and Belgium can be rung up, and Londoners may talk with Marseilles under favourable conditions, but should the new experiment prove successful when the cable is linked up with the land wires, it is hoped that speech may be practical between London and Berlin, or between Glasgow and Amsterdam.

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BY THE WAY.

THE MOST FAMOUS FIGHT.

John C. Heenan, "the Benecia Boy," of mid-Victorian prizering fame, would have laughed aloud at the suggestion put forward freely during the past few days that the Reno struggle between Johnson and Jeffries was the first "international" fistic encounter. It was, indeed, as an international matter that "the Farnborough Fight," of just exactly half a century since, between Sayers and Heenan was treated in the United States, as well as in this country; and that accounted for the wonderful vogue of the battle, which resulted in a reaction that smothered legalised prize-fighting in England as that of Reno, with all its brutal surroundings happily promises to do in America. Heenan took so much to heart his whipping by a man who, through most of the encounter, had one arm disabled, that he ineffectually offered to jump off a roof simultaneously with Sayers, so as to prove who was the more plucky of the two.

A ROYAL DINNER PARTY IN ABYSSINIA.

The new Negus of Abyssinia, like his predecessors on the throne before him, gives a public dinner to all and sundry of his subjects once a week, when they may feast to their heart's content. On the three great annual festivals this "gheber" becomes a spectacle probably unequalled in the annals of Court dinners. An Italian traveller who has recently been privileged to be present describes it graphically in a letter to the "Corriere." The background of the barn-like structure which serves as dining-room is all but filled with the famous throne-bed which the French Republic had presented to the late King Menelik; the present Negus, on the occasion of the State dinner, sat on the edge of it when the European visitors, the first to enter the room, filed past him, each one being received with a smile and a shake of the hand. As soon as they were seated, and began to eat, King Jarsu also began, but his State dignitaries have to wait till their lord, after a while, gives the sign that they also may fall to.

THE MENU.

The Abyssinian royal menu is sprung as a surprise on the European who has expected either the food of primitive man or the concoctions of a French chef. There are six courses, but they do not vary much, the chief ingredient of all being the flesh of fowls. The table service is a curious medley of costly, beautiful gold vessels and broken crockery of the cheapest kind. The Europeans use knives and forks, the Abyssinians are fed by slaves. A strange silence pervades the room during the three hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., while the feast is going on, and you hear the distant sound of the great crowd, waiting impatiently for admittance, and the beating of drums in honour of the Archangel Gabriel, at the church close by.

THE FEASTING OF THE MULTITUDE.

The moment the Europeans have ended their meal the curtains are drawn aside, and through every door the stream of natives pours in. There are eighty tables, each one in charge of an overseer and four assistants, and from five to six thousand Abyssinians are in an incredibly short time engaged in feeding and talking at the same time at the top of their voices. Each table is served by eight slaves, who are kept hard at work supplying the dinners with great lumps of raw meat, with which they eat the leaves of a native vegetable, the anghera. They eat enormous quantities of both, drinking honey-water, the national beverage, out of gigantic horns. As soon as one crowd is satisfied it has to make room for another, and all the time the musicians are doing their utmost on trumpets, flutes, and other instruments, to add to the deafening din. Last of all, a cluster of singers group themselves round the Negus, chanting a hymn in his praise, of which, however, he cannot possibly hear a single word. And so ends this cheerful State dinner in the palace of the King of Kings.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Kingswill, the Naval Adviser to the Dominion Government, who is now in London, is understood, according to Canada, to be completing the arrangements for the taking over of the training ships Rainbow and Niobe, and the giving out of tenders for the building of the cruisers and destroyers which the Dominion Parliament has decided to build. The Rainbow is now ready for inspection, and will sail for Canada almost immediately while the Niobe will follow in less than a month. Each will have a full complement of officers, lent by the British Admiralty, and will be manned for the voyage by volunteers from the active service, Royal Fleet Reserve and pensioneers of the Navy. On arrival in Canada the enlistment of Canadian crews will be proceeded with, and already there are signs that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining all the men required.

SIR GEORGE REID'S RETORTS.

Was it not Sir George Reid, the Australian High Commissioner, who, when a bad egg hit him in the face at a public meeting, calmly retorted, as he removed the unsavoury mess from his beard, that it was a striking instance of the unsound arguments of his opponents? On another occasion, not content with uproar, some of the audience threw missiles, and one, a bag of flour, hit its mark. Sir George stood calm and unmoved, surveying the angry countenances through his monocle while he deftly dusted his shoulders. "Even my enemies," he observed slowly, "are at pains to show my whiteness as a politician."

ENGINEER'S HEART.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has now a membership of well over 100,000, and is probably the largest trade union in the world, or at least the strongest financially. The vital statistics, therefore, in such a large and widely scattered body should prove of particular importance. From the table in the latest annual report showing number and cause of death, with the average age, it would appear that affections of the heart carry off more members than any two other troubles combined. Old-age (ninety-one), bronchitis (ninety-three), and pneumonia (ninety-eight), for instance, provide the largest figures in the table until we come to affections of the heart, when there is a jump to 214. The engineer would seem to be liable to heart trouble, which which appears to terminate fatally in his case at an average age of sixty.

MONEY RAISING BY "WHIRLWIND."

A very notable instance of the benefits of the large view combined with quick despatch is to be found in Toronto's recent achievement on behalf of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. "Whirlwind money-raising campaigns" had taken place in United States and Canadian cities previously, but, the Canadian correspondent of the "Methodist Times" says, Toronto determined to set a faster pace. The Y. M. C. A. needed new buildings, and 600,000dols. (say, £120,000) was the amount asked. A fortnight was allotted for the task. Then the time was cut down to twelve days and again reduced to ten. A prominent Methodist financier headed the organisation, leading professional and business men formed committees, and the young men formed others. Many laid business aside and devoted practically all their time to the campaign.

£160,000 IN TWELVE DAYS.

Progress was reported daily at a midday luncheon at which abounding good-humour and enthusiasm prevailed. A giant clock-face overlooking the main business centre of the city, recorded the advance. The daily papers vied with each other in giving prominence to the work day by day. The Street Car Company donated over £2,000 from one day's fare. The campaign was the main topic of town talk, and before the ten days expired the big clock's hands passed twelve o'clock, marking the completion of the original scheme. But the workers' enthusiasm was unsated. Why not keep at it after all for the twelve days and raised another £30,000 for the Young Women, with a margin to cover possible delinquencies? And so in less than two weeks promises of nearly £160,000 were secured.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

This year the National Home Reading Union, which was founded in 1889 by Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, comes of age. It is pleasant to be able to congratulate its founder, who has so many other claims to our gratitude and respect, on the wonderful success of this organisation, which has done as much for the minds of the rising generation as all the Education Acts put together. It is fitting that its majority should be the occasion of some ceremonial, and the Union has wisely taken this opportunity of giving the public a history of itself, written by Mr. George Radford, of Christ's College, Cambridge, and containing not only all the details of the growth of the reading movement in England out of the Chautauqua Circle in America, but notes on the reading circles, on the connection between the Union and the University Extension movement, and on the national aspects of the Union's work. In the account given of the annual meetings some lines from an address eleven years ago by Mr. James Bryce on reading as a mental process are worth quoting, if only as a stimulus to self-examination for the indolent or careless bookman. Says Mr. Bryce:—"Now you will recollect there is a remarkable passage in Plato where he suggests in his half-serious way putting the remark into the mouth of an Egyptian sage that perhaps it was a misfortune for the human mind that the use of writing was ever discovered and that the human mind would have been more powerful with a greater capacity for reflection, a greater power of going to the bottom of things, a greater capacity of gripping ideas, and he might perhaps have added a greater perfection of literary form, if it had never resorted to this agent and help which the use of writing gives. One may again remember how much of the best literature of the times when books were known was produced by people who read very few books. If you think how small the library of Dante or Shakespeare was and compare it with ours, you will see how very small a part the quantity of books bears to the stimulation of intellectual faculty and to the production of literature of the highest excellence. Well, of course, it is true that the use of printed words is of importance to literature, for we have an accumulation which carries enormous benefits with it; it enables us to preserve the ideas which would otherwise have been lost, and it gives us the command of an infinitely wider range of facts. All I desire to call your attention to is that there is a certain amount of loss involved in the use of the written word as compared with the spoken word; in other words, there is less reaction of the mind; and therefore, reading, when we look at it from this point of view, is perceived to be not a mechanical operation, but in reality the appropriation by the reader of that which is conveyed to him by the writer; it is the attempt to make the writer's thought your thought, to take it into your own mind, to make it a part of yourself, to let it produce upon you the same kind of reaction that would have been produced if the writer had been standing in front of you and speaking the words he addresses to you through the printed page."

THE OBJECT OF READING.

Mr. Bryce is here working on an idea which has attracted other men besides Plato—an idea which is at the basis of both the great systems on which the work of our universities is carried on, in which personal instruction, whether by lectures or tuition, is the mode followed. Reading ought not to be the mere accumulation of facts, or even, though that is better, of points of view; its aim is not learning but knowledge, its object is to stimulate the reader not to the exercise of memorising, but to the exercise of thinking for himself. It is realisation of this danger in the mere acquisition of information that has led many of the greatest thinkers and writers to belittle the habit of reading beyond a just temperance. The philosopher Hobbes, for instance, is recorded to have answered a friend who marvelled that so learned a man as he should have so few books, that "if he had read as much as other learned men he would have been as ignorant as they." As it happens, Hobbes must have read as much in his youth as any man of his time. It is easy to affect despite of other people's assiduity and enthusiasm when one has all the reading one wants over and done with. A more astonishing case is Milton, whose youth was that of Il Penseroso, an assiduous and unceasing toil through the writers of every age and nation—the preparation for that poetic style which made Mark Pattison call "Paradise Lost" the last reward of fine scholarship, so full is it of echoes and reference which only a man with reading comparable to Milton's own could understand and appreciate. Yet Milton in "Paradise Regained" went out of his way to deliver a censure on reading, and for added emphasis put it into the mouth of the chief character in the poem:—"Who reads," he says,

> Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
> A spirit and judgment equal or superior
> (And what he brings, what needs he elsewhere seek?),
> Uncertain and unsettled still remains,
> Deep verst in books and shallow in himself,
> Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys,
> And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge;
> As children gathering pebbles on the shore.

That is to say, the reader confronting an author "receives" (as Coleridge said of man confronting nature) "but what he gives." Only his equals need read Shakespeare, and in parenthesis they are told that it is not worth their while. This is a doctrine which carried to its logical conclusion would close our libraries, dissolve our reading circles, and leave the intellectual life of man in a kind of perpetual status quo which could never be broken. There are some creeds which can never be put into practice; the wise reader, though he will believe that there is more in his author than he sees will know that he more he reads the more his mind will be capable of receiving. We are not going to close our reading circles because the aristocrats of letters have become faint-hearted in their day. Milton, blind and dependent on the second-hand help of his graceless daughters for all the reading he could do, may have consoled himself for what he lost by dispraising its value; Hobbes was a poseur.

"A TRANSFORMED COLONY."

To the end of his long life Zachary Macaulay, mildest of philanthropists, used to show signs of real irritation if he heard Sierra Leone called unhealthy. How he would have loved Mr. T. J. Aldridge, who declares that the West African heat acts on him as a restorative, and positively advises the ordinary Liverpool or Manchester merchant, if he finds the English winter disagreeable, not to take refuge on the Riviera, but to try Sierra Leone as a health resort. His view is that the merchant would quite enjoy a winter there, and would, besides, have a chance to get in touch with local trade; none too soon, for of late years intrusive Syrian traders have taken to doing business in the country, and have made astonishing progress. Their success is the more surprising, seeing that trade is the one idea of the so-called creoles of Sierra Leone, who are descended from the emancipated West Indian slaves planted there by the good Macaulay and his Abolitionist friends; with scarce a single exception these English-speaking negroes and mulattoes despise manual work, and think only of being pedlars or shop-keepers. This unfortunate prejudice of theirs may be due to their mistaken education, which has in the past been of the deplorable "babu" type, and the result has been to leave the black man's mind petty and childish. Possibly these spoilt negro creoles are past praying for, but lately a wiser system has been inaugurated by the opening of a Government school at Bo for sons of the native chiefs of the country, pagan or Mohammedan, where the education given is on very different lines. Bishop Ingham calls it the "Gospel of the carpenter's shop," for the boys are taught farming, carpentry, bridge-building, road-making, and land-surveying; in short they learn the lesson that labour is as necessary a part of education as the three R's. The cardinal blunder of Indian administration is no longer to be repeated in West Africa, and the Government has gone so far as deliberately to give notice that no pupil of the school at Bo need think he will ever become a Government clerk. The boys live in native huts, wear native clothes, and eat native food in the native way—that is to say, without knives, forks, and spoons. Also, they get plenty of play; and all this for £10 a year inclusive. No wonder the author of this book, who is an "old coaster" of forty years' standing, has called it "a Transformed Colony." The work is long and discursive, but interesting; over the great value of the oil-palm Mr. Alldridge waxes absolutely enthusiastic, and now that railway development has begun we may expect a great increase in the oil trade. The virtues of the oil-nuts are not appreciated by mankind only. The chimpanzees which abound in the Blama country also like the taste of them, and they build for themselves hut-like shelters in the crown of the tree by bending the palm-fronds into a sort of roof. They are born robbers of the native plantations, and have even learned the joys of palm-wine.

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Both of the illustrations are photographic reproductions, and No. 2 shows the chamois lined strap crossing the back of watch.

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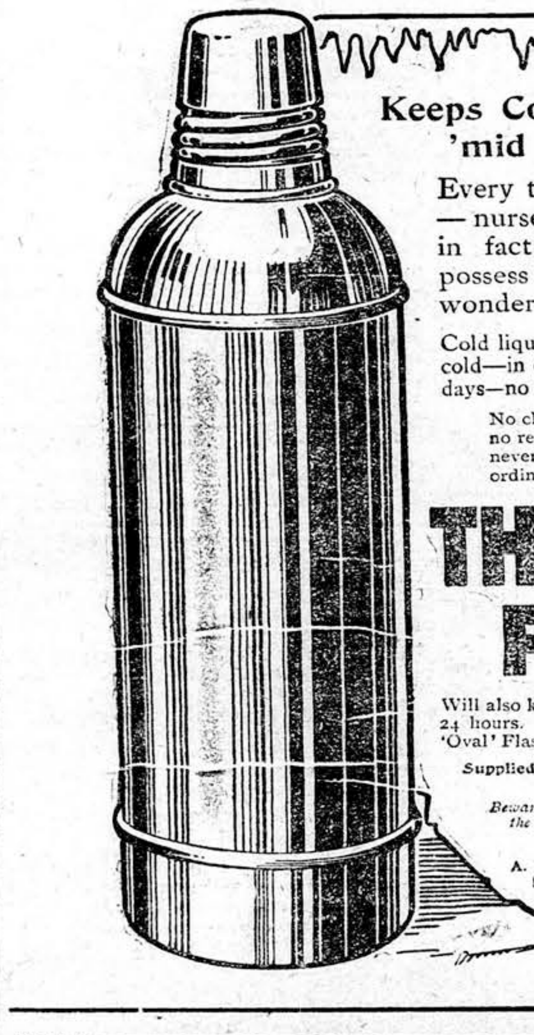

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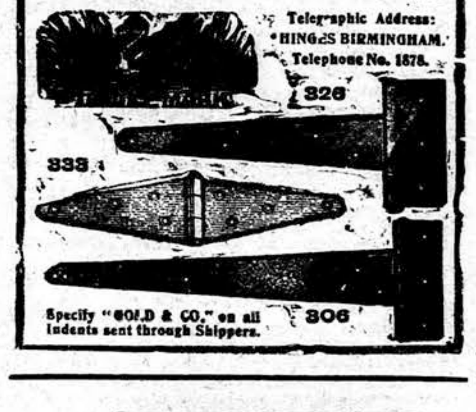

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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever; the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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Coventry Cycles, warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

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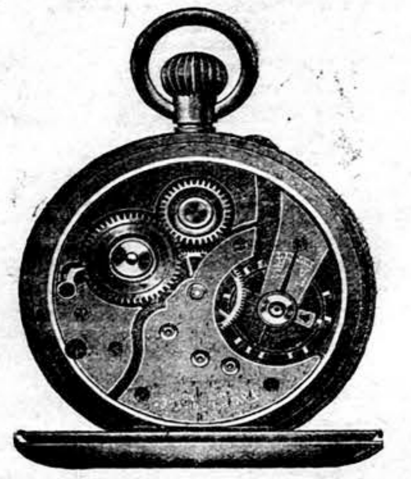

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The clean, wholesome smell of

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is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

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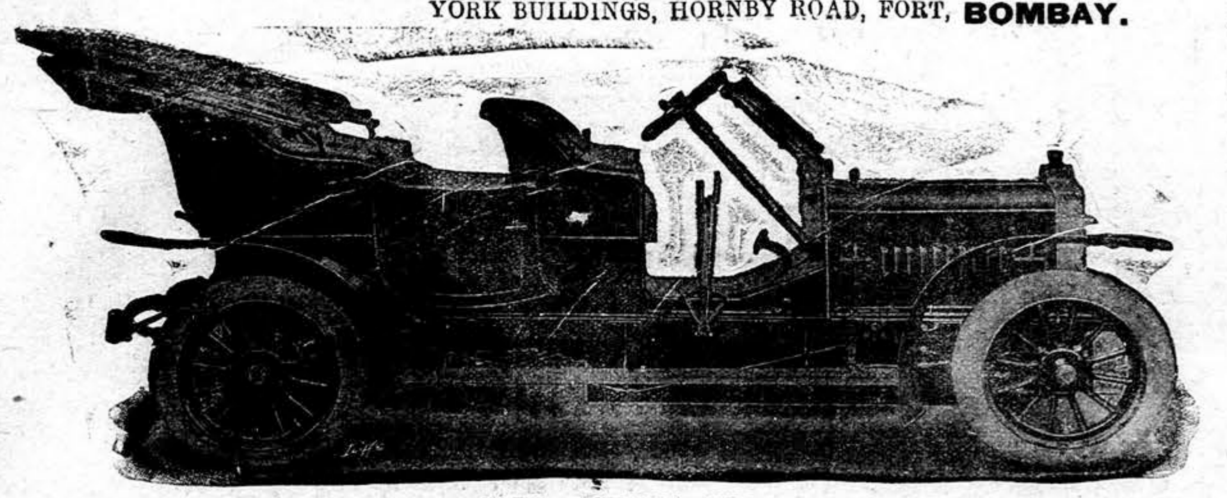

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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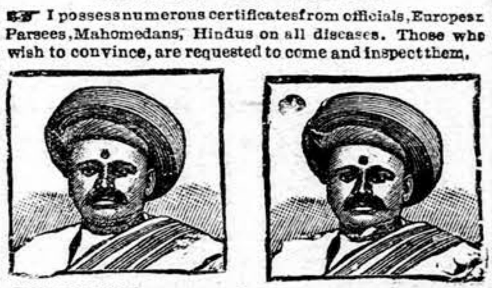

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-5.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

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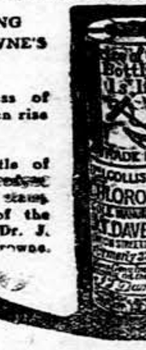

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66, Frenchurch Street, London; E. C.